The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.

Austrian Account of the Battle of Solferino.

Sardinian, French and English Accounts.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

England Turns her Back on Austria.

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, July 2, arrived here yesterday morning.

From imperfect files received by this arrival, we derive some details of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Battle of Solferino—A Comparison of Several Descriptions—Austrian, Sardinian, French and English Statements.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The official journal at Vienna, of June 26, published the following official dispatch from the seat of war: VERONA, Saturday, June 25.

On the 23d inst. the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th inst. to Guidizzolo and Castel Goffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial Royal army continued its advance towards the Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, in the morning of the 24th instant.

The right wing, which was formed by the second army, under the general of cavalry, Count SCHLICK maintained possession of the place which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army, (the left wing,) under the general of artillery Count WIMPFFEN, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiese. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the fifth *corps de armée*. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the first and seventh *corps de armée*, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the eighth *corps d'armée*, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The third and ninth corps, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambano, Volta and Goito, were still occupied by our troops.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the following account, written on the evening of the day on which the battle was fought:

“During the night from the 19th to the 20th instant, the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio.

On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest Peschiera, while the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana.

The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to dispatch detachments to the places mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera.

The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio.

Reports of deserters were unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the Piedmontese reconnaissances also encountered great forces of the enemy. While BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS performed prodigies of valor at Solferino the masses of the enemy continued to advance.

At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Gen. NEIL and MCMAHON in the plain, and ordered CANROBERT to rejoin with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the heights.

The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals FANTI and DURANDO to convey succors to the French. Gen. FANTI had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnaissance of the third and fifth division was in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled FANTI and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions, with the brigade of Aosta, the first division under Gen. DELLA MARMORA, and the brigade of Piedmont.

In spite of a violent tempest, General DELLA MARMORA directed his course by Pozzolengo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The Fourth Regiment, moving to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery.

In spite of General DURANDO's delay, occasioned by the tempest and by the ignorance of the guides, the third and fifth divisions, and the brigades of Aosta dislodged the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable.

[Here follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontese, according to which 1,000 were killed, and about the same number wounded. The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information, it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantages of position.]

THE FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The semi-official *Patrie*, of June 29, publishes the following details:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26.

A private dispatch brings fresh and important details of the battle of Solferino. The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 7 A. M. on the 24th, proceeded to a hill which commands the town, and which forms an excellent point of observation. His Majesty immediately discovered that the enemy was engaging a general action. In fact, considerable masses of Austrians occupied on all the heights formidable positions, and the battle was raging over an extent of five leagues—from the Lake of Guarda to Guidizzola. The Emperor immediately mounted and proceeded to Solferino with all his staff, where the fighting was going on with the greatest fierceness.

It was this point that was most strenuously contested at the time of the first battle won by AUGEREAU in 1796. Thrice was this important position taken and retaken; it was at last taken by the point of the bayonet, under the eyes of the Emperor, by the division of General FOREY. The Piedmontese, who formed the left wing, behaved admirably. The Austrians, who had put their best troops forward, began to give way about 2 o'clock. The battle had commenced between 3 and 4 in the morning. The Austrians had displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully selected. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH commanded in person, and his presence still further inflamed the ardor of his troops. Driven out of Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts against our right wing, where the cavalry had occasion to charge with irresistible *elan*; our infantry and artillery were admirable as usual.

The Emperor's courage amounted to the verge of rashness, electrifying the soldiers by the coolness he always displays, engaged in the thick of the contest, and merely walking his horse when he shifted his position, in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. Every one shuddered on beholding the Emperor thus exposing himself, and the soldiers, full of admiration for this boldness, nevertheless regretted it aloud. His Majesty is established since yesterday in the house which the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The losses of the enemy must have been immense. Particulars are yet wanting of our own losses, which, though greatly inferior to those of the Austrians, are yet heavy. Gen. AUGER is the only one of our Generals seriously wounded. The Emperor named him Lieutenant-General on the field of battle. It is said that the Austrians are completely demoralized.

The French *Moniteur* has received from Cavriana, under date the 25th June, the following details of the battle of Solferino:

“Yesterday was marked by one of those battles which, if they do not terminate the war, permit at least an anticipation of its solution. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person; and he can now see what a nation he has made his enemy.

The Austrians, in retiring previously before us, projected a return to assume the offensive. The apparently decided retreat behind the Mincio was done with the view of inspiring us with a false confidence, and by leaving us a vast field for the rapidity of our movements to expose our columns, separated from each other by the order of march, to a sudden attack, which would weaken them by isolating them. But happily the Emperor did not forget that exalted prudence which governs even his courage; the further the Allies advanced, the more our columns strengthened each other by closing their ranks.

In the night of the 23d–24th we learned that the Austrians had repassed the Mincio and were approaching to attack us. A battle was imminent. The whole army of the enemy having retraced its steps prepared to dispute our passage. Solferino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, formidable positions, were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous artillery, crowned the heights as far as Volta. On the left, in the plain below Volta, Guidizzola and Medole, numerous columns advanced with artillery to attack and turn our right. The enemy had besides between Solferino and Peschieara considerable forces, which were to be opposed to the army of the King of Piedmont, marching from Desenzano to Pozzolengo. The armies occupied these positions when, at five in the morning, the first corps (Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS) began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and the village were carried and occupied by our troops, after a sanguinary combat. During this time the Second corps (Marshal DE MCMAHON's) which was on the right of the first, in the plain, extended itself to the right to join with the column of Gen. NIEL, which was marching upon Medole.

The Emperor had taken the command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance, and place themselves between the first and second corps, and to carry San Cassiano. Then, in order to reinforce the right of Marshal MCMAHON (second corps,) a little exposed, in consequence of the distance of the troops of General NIEL, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of the cavalry of the first and third corps to fill up the void between the second and fourth corps.

Marshal CANROBERT had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua.

During the whole day they fought in advancing slowly, but advancing always in good order, the corps joining up towards each other. The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions, the one after the other, in the Pozzolengo—night alone stopping their career. The Guard seized San Cassiano and Cavriana without losing time. This last village was carried with great spirit under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery.

As to the fourth corps (Gen. NIEL,) it advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time, about four in the afternoon, when to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the fourth and the second corps. A fierce struggle occurred; the infantry and artillery took part, and the cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle; the Austrians began their retreat along the whole line. This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted more than an hour; the thunder, the hail, the wind—in fine, a hurricane, produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle.

When the weather improved the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attained some distance. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriana, in the very place where afterwards the Emperor NAPOLEON established his head-quarters, quitted the field of battle at 4 o'clock, and retired towards Guito. From the heights of Cavriana could be seen the great column of dust which marked the progress of his escort.

The Emperor NAPOLEON was in some degree superior to himself, he was seen everywhere, always directing the battle. Every one around trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him; he alone seemed to be ignorant of them. The protection with which God shielded him was extended to his staff. Several horses of the staff and the escort were killed or wounded.”

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

TURIN, Monday, June 27, 1858.

I have received various accounts of the late battle from men who took part in that fight of giants. It is creditable to both armies, but, though the number of men engaged on either side was much larger than at Magenta, it was even less decisive as a battle. The Austrians seem to have withdrawn in perfect order, and the French and Piedmontese, though they slept on the field of battle, were too exhausted to pursue the retreating army, which might have turned to bay, and recommenced the fight. The scene of battle was a range of hillocks, divided from each other by patches of level ground. The object of the Austrians in crossing the Mincio, and offering battle in the positions which they had abandoned a few days ago, will doubtless appear incomprehensible to unprofessional readers.

But it was a bold and skillful manœuvre, which, had it been more skillfully executed, would have proved disastrous for the French and Piedmontese army. After the Austrians had for a second time abandoned Lonato and Castiglione, the Piedmontese army was ordered to move to the north, and invest Peschiera. The French army, on the other hand, made straight for the part of the Mincio which is equidistant from Peschiera and Mantua—that is to say, towards Volta and Goito. The onward movement had already commenced, when, in the night of the 23d, the Austrian army crossed the Mincio, in forty different parts, by means of pontoon and other bridges, with a view to get between the Sardinian and French forces, and to try to deal with them separately.

So little did the French expect a battle that on the previous night a message from the King of Piedmont, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, which he considered very likely, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted to the best of his power, and sent off aid-de-camp after aid-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of Gen. NIEL made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight.

The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hailstorm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge. Meanwhile at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General CANROBERT's corps were also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their force against the weak points of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be NIEL, MCMAHON, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of infantry of the line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French stoutly held it, and, after some fierce encounters, the bugles began to sound the general retreat, and the Austrians slowly fell back. One of the most remarkable episodes was a dreadful rain and thunder storm, which is mentioned by an officer on the extreme right as having burst over the field when the fight was at its thickest, and under cover of the darkness and rain the Austrians made a last splendid burst, and then gradually fell back. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, or at least to get to Volta, and so turn the flank, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly sent to the right about. Two whole days were consumed in seeking for the wounded, and the dead were interred pell mell in large trenches, dug at the spot where they fell. I am told on good authority that 20,000 corpses have been buried, and that many are yet lying in the ditches and corn fields. Wounded men are in the habit of creeping out of the way, fearing lest friend or foe should charge over them, and many of them are only discovered days after dead, not from their wounds so much as from exhaustion.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

CASTENEDOLO, Friday, June 24—Evening.

I had just posted my yesterday's letter when an officer of the general staff told me of intelligence having arrived from Peschiera that the Austrians intended to attack our lines on the following morning. * * *

Once arrived at the Roccolo Beschi we could distinctly see the smoke of field guns and muskets—in a word, all the operations of the army. The French body which was first thus engaged was the *corps d'armée* of Gen. NIEL, which since the preceding evening was marching on in the direction of Medole. The advanced guard of Gen. NIEL had met three divisions of URBAN's corps, at a farm house called the *Cosa di Maioralsice*, and was obliged to make its way amidst a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery.

As soon as Marshal CANROBERT was aware of the enemy's attack, he ordered his troops to throw aside their knapsacks, and with all possible speed hastened to the scene of action. After an hour's fight the action became general all over the plain, and the arrival of the Emperor soon converted it into a regular pitched battle. Marshal MCMAHON was soon engaged on the left, and the distant report of the artillery, which was carried by the wind blowing from the Lago di Garda, apprized us that the Piedmontese army was equally engaged somewhere near Rivoltella and Peschiera. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Piedmontese, proceeding from Rivoltella, succeeded in making their junction with the French army. The French centre had been compelled by the events of the day to concentrate the mass of its forces towards the hilly village of Solferino, where the Austrians were disputing the ground with an energy unprecedented in the present war.

The battle became then a tremendous one. The Piedmontese, led by the King, really performed wonders. The First and Second Regiments of the Guards emulated the Zouaves to such a degree that a French officer told me it was impossible to imagine anything more grand and heroic. Gens. DURANDO's and FANTI's Divisions took position after position at the point of the bayonet, till they succeeded in routing the enemy, which was obliged to fall back on Cavriana and Volta. This back movement was soon stopped by the enemy's reserve coming from Guidizzolo, Cerlungo, and Goito, so that the conflict was renewed, and lasted till night. Of course it is impossible for me to send you a correct account of this great and bloody struggle, in which the Austrians mustered not less than 240,000 men. The Allies had as many as that, though not until nearly the close of the day.

The losses on both sides have been tremendous. The Sindaco of Castiglione, a Doctor POLI, told me half an hour ago that he thought the two armies had not less than 40,000 *hors du combat*. Field pieces, prisoners, flags, I hear, have also fallen into our hands, and I saw myself batches of prisoners sent to Castiglione and Brescia. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the smoke which had enveloped for more than ten hours the hills which stretch away from Castiglione as far as Volta, was gradually dispersing, so it was clear that the great struggle was drawing to a close.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

A great battle has been fought, and a great victory has been won; but another battle may be fought again to-morrow, and another victory still more complete may be gained. But at present all I have to tell you is of what took place to-day.

Marshal MCMAHON's corps left Castiglione this morning at 4 A. M., without expecting to be attacked, but before it had marched more than three miles on the Mantua road it was fired upon by the Austrian's advance on the left of the high road. The corps kept up a waiting fight until it was supported by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who brought the first corps from between Lonato and Castiglione to its assistanne. The fight began on the road, and then diverged to the left, and the village of Solferino was attacked by the French.

At this time Gen. NIEL, with the Fourth Corps, at some distance, waited for the approach of Marshal CANROBERT, who had got very far on the right towards Mantua, but leaving a very great distance between them. The Cavalry of the Guard then came up and had to hold a distance of nearly two miles between Marshal MCMAHON and Gen. NIEL, covering the Marshal's corps, but itself without artillery. The division consisted of two regiments of Cuirassiers of the Guard forming the First Brigade, the Lancers of the Guard and Dragoons *de l'Imperatrice* the Second Brigade, and the Chasseurs and Guides formed the Light Brigade, which, commanded by Gen. CASSAGNOLLES, made a brilliant charge, directed in person by General MAURICE, who commanded the whole. The *Chasseurs de France* also made a great charge, commanded by Gen. GOUDIN DE VILLENE. This part of the battle took place on the plain immediately in front of Castiglione, the field of battle beginning at about seven miles in advance of the town.

In the meantime the battle raged on the heights between the Austrians—whose line extended nearly, if not quite, from Peschiera along the range of hills down into the plain—and the Turcos, Voltiguers of the Guard, Grenadiers, and Artillery of the Guard. The Turcos suffered immensely, as they distinguished themselves by their usual impetuosity; they lost their Colonel, mortally wounded, and many of their officers. The Artillery of the Guard there lost a very great part of their officers, as they engaged at half-rifleshot, and the Tyrolese sharp-shooters, who are exceedingly good, picked the officers off at their guns. For this reason their loss has been very severe.

The whole cavalry and artillery of the Guard had not even had their coffee when they went into action. So little was a general affair expected that the officers of the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs were looking for quarters for the day, when the Staff officer rode into Castiglione, and ordered them forward at once.

Gen. MAURICE had been remaining with his division of cavalry as a reserve at Castenedolo, not expecting to be called so soon, nor did Marshal MCMAHON's officers when they marched at 3 o'clock in the morning; but at 4 firing began to be heard at slow intervals, which continued for some time, and at 6½ the Guard arrived at Castiglione and was immediately pushed on, as I have before mentioned. Being on foot I had no chance of reaching a good place near the field of battle in time to be able to distinguish the different manœuvres; I therefore mounted the steeple of the church, from which I saw the fighting going on slowly in the plain.

A cloud of dust, which grew thicker as it approached, at last showed a column of Austrian cavalry and artillery coming from Volta; but Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' corps made a detour from within three miles of Lonato, which is easily seen from Castiglione, where he was encamped, and attacked the Austrians on the heights, the artillery of the Guard coming up into the line at full gallop.

Gen. MAURICE's division was marching slowly from Montechiaro, when a Colonel of the staff brought them up in a hurry to fill up the gap before mentioned. Marshal MCMAHON's corps then made a movement to the left, and supported Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and the first corps.

Gen. DEVAUX's brigade of the first and third regiments of *Chasseurs d'Afrique* made a charge into a dense wood, and first missed the square they were to attack, but made a second most successful and brilliant charge. They are allowed to have distinguished themselves most highly.

I could not learn in the hurry and confusion after the battle what had become of Gen. CANROBERT's division, but I heard it said he was away on the right to support and act with the fifth corps under Prince NAPOLEON, who is reported to have gained a great success over the corps of Austrians opposed to him, and to have crossed the Po, but I cannot state at what point.

The Emperor is constantly under fire. At one time he remained with a battery of artillery of the Guard, whose firing had been successful, and said to the officer in command, “*Capitaine, que vous etes content.*” “*Tres content, Sire,*” replied the officer, “*J'espere que vous etes aussi content de la journee que j'en suis de ma part.*” A Cent Guard behind the Emperor had his epaulette carried away by a ball.

The Emperor is passing the night at Solferino, a village in advance, and all the cavalry bivouac on the field of battle.

The firing of the Austrian artillery slackened perceptibly about 6 o'clock, and I could see that along the line, which must have extended some miles from its extreme points, the Austrians were falling back; but they fought well and with great resolution. The Sardinians are pushing on from Lonata, and are trying to get up to Peschiera in time to cut off the Austrians before they cross the Mincio, near that fortress, as they originally intended. At present it is not known how the thing will end. The battle was continued till dark; the last shots were fired about 9 o'clock.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock the most violent whirlwind I ever saw brought such clouds of dust along the road and across the fields, that nothing was to be seen a yard or two in front. It was soon followed by a deluge of rain, most violent and most incessant, for more than an hour, aggravating frightfully the sufferings of the wounded on the field. I walked for two or three miles along the road to Mantua, and met about four hundred Austrian prisoners coming in. The greater part of them were Italians, who cried, “*Vive la France!*” as they marched along. There were some Hungarians, who seemed to feel acutely their position. The people of Castiglione have behaved most disgracefully. Most of the houses were shut up, and the inhabitants said they had nothing when asked for refreshments and wine.

The French behaved with the greatest moderation, and took every refusal as if it were a fact that there was such a general want of the necessaries of life; but it is a disgrace to the place that many wounded and tired soldiers, who had gone into the action in the morning, having eaten nothing, should be refused at night even a loaf of bread, as was very often the case. The French artillery at long range beat the Austrians and soon silenced their pieces, but when they came nearer the Tyrolese picked off the officers, who were easily distinguished. One regiment, I think the Seventy-fourth of the line, has been cut all to pieces. There were many superior officers killed and wounded.

The beginning and foundation of the Austrian movement to-day has been an attempt to cut off Marshal MCMAHON's corps, they having detected the gap left between it and the next to it. I am told the Austrians fought better and displayed more judgment in their operations than they have ever shown before since the campaign has opened. They retreated slowly, and kept up the firing until quite dark; but unless they were intercepted by the Sardinians, there was nothing like a rout. They fought, thinking it probable they would lose the day; but in their style of operations such a contingency can be allowed for. Everything in the Austrian plan of campaign is calculated and prearranged, from the first movement of all, and their army is such a perfect machine that they can with confidence make their dispositions accordingly; but what they want is *elan* (dash)—just what the French soldier has—but the want of which, at the same time, renders them more patient under defeat, and less sensible to its effects, except so far as their numbers diminish in consequence.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says: “No approximate estimate of killed, wounded and missing has yet been forwarded to this city, but it is known in high military circles that the battle fought on the Mincio on Friday last was exceedingly bloody. As was yesterday stated, it lasted full twelve hours. After such a signal defeat, the Austrians will, as a matter of course, immediately retire to the left Bank of the Mincio. Lieutenant-General VEIGL, the commander of the eleventh *corps d'armée*, yesterday telegraphed to this city that Prince CHARLES WINDISCHGRATZ, the colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the Line, was among the killed, but the military authorities at Villafranca are unable either to refute or to confirm the news. The officer in question is the nephew and son in-law of Marshal WINDISCHGRATZ. No official news has been received from the seat of war since yesterday morning. The loss of the Austrian army in killed, wounded and missing is here estimated at 20,000 men.”

A Turin dispatch says that the Sardinian losses at Tolferino were very heavy, and mentions among the killed Generals MOLLARD, PERRIER and ARNALDI, Colonels BERETTA and PERNOT, and Capt. PALLAVICINI, of the *bersaglieri*. Gen. FANTI's Division greatly distinguished itself.

A Paris letter in the *Independence*, of Brussels, says: “The Emperor of the French had one of his epaulettes carried away by a shot.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment of either cavalry or infantry was allowed to take part in the failure on the Mincio, the Italian regiments having been already removed out of temptation, and sent to the Tyrol.”

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing June 28, evening, says:

“The official reports of the battle will probably appear to-morrow. In the meantime, it seems that this time it is to Gen. NIEL the Emperor is indebted for the success of the day. NIEL, with 35,000 men and two divisions of horse, in all about 50,000, was engaged from four in the morning till four in the afternoon, when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre, while the battle was still raging on both wings. The first Zouaves are said to have been much cut up; and the first Chasseurs d'Afrique terribly treated. Gens. LADMIRAULT, DOUAI, and DIEU are wounded; and it is rumored, though I hope without foundation, that Gen. ANGER, whose arm was carried away by a cannon shot, is dead.

Gen. AUGER was a most distinguished artillery officer. Col. JOURJON, of the engineers, is also reported killed. I have a few lines from Piedmont, written hastily on the 26th. It was, they say, believed that the Austrians were in immense force, though not all engaged. The Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped; but they recovered, repulsed the enemy, and kept the positions with remarkable courage. The Piedmontese have lost three Generals wounded, and one killed. Fourteen thousand beds were demanded at Milan for the use of the wounded. After twelve hours' fighting the Austrians brought up the reserve of 80,000, and the Allies theirs of 50,000. It was a most critical moment—three hours of general fighting ending to the advantage of the Allies. This victory cannot be grudged; it was well earned, and is complete.”

Prince CHARLES WINDISCHGRATZ is reported killed in the battle.

It is reported that nearly every officer and man of the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors du combat*.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss on the day of the battle of Solferino amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, divided as follows: NIEL's Corps, 6,000 to 7,000; BARAGUAY D'HILLIER's, nearly 5 000; MACMAHON's, 2,500; CANROBERT's, 1,000; and there are besides the casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETINS.

TURIN, Thursday, June 30.

Official Bulletin.—The Imperial head-quarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues. The Emperor has visited the left bank of the river. The position of Vallegio has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has also had bridges thrown across the Mincio, to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.

Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that GARIBALDI had received orders to occupy the Upper Valtelline. GARIBALDI is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, where 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Skirmishes have already taken place near Bormia between the French corps of the Valtelline and the Austrians, who are guarding the Stelvio Pass.

TURIN, Friday, July 1.

Official Bulletin.—The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

VOLTA, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

(Official dispatch.)—The Emperor leaves this morning to establish his head-quarters at Valleggio. His Majesty is in perfect health. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. Prince NAPOLEON was expected to arrive at Valleggio in the course of the day.

OTHER FACTS OF THE WAR.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Vallegio of Count GYULAI in these terms:

“Count GYULAI is still here, much dispirited, and asking for a court-martial, but this the Emperor has refused, offering to the mortified pride of the unsuccessful general the honorable post of Ban of Croatia, vacant by the death of JELLACHICH. Count GYULAI's father was himself Ban at Agram, but the vanquished leader of Magenta refuses the honors tendered to him, and seems, like Olivarez in *Gil Blas*, to desire the retirement of a country life. Count GYULAI, before this war, is not known to have been under fire. During the disturbances of 1848–'9 he commanded at Trieste, and the fact that that city did not join in the general outbreak was considered a proof of his tact or ability. He was for a short time Minister of War, and afterwards commanded at Milan under RADETSKY. He was known throughout Italy for his great severity, not only as regards the Italians, but as regards the troops under his command. The death of RADETSKY placed him in the position of commander-in-chief, in which he was maintained, very much to the damage of the true interests of the army.”

The Austrians occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side of the Tyrol, numbering thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carbineers. They occupy the positions between Glurns and Trafoi. A battery has been placed in a position commanding the road to the Stelvio Pass. Barricades have also been erected, and there is a great fear of a descent of General GARIBALDI.

The last news from the seat of war has been confirmed. Forty Austrian physicians have arrived at Legano, having been dismissed from the hospitals at Milan. They will be sent back to their country.

The people of Milan have made a threatening demonstration against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with the Austrians.

SWITZERLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.

The Federal Council has decided, in concert with the belligerent Powers, that any *corps d'armée*, or soldiers seeking shelter on the Swiss territory, shall be sent back to their country, the Governments engaging themselves not to employ them again in the present war. Arms and ammunition are to be given up after the end of the war, and the costs of their keeping to be repaid to the Swiss Government.

In consequence of this convention the garrison of Laveno and the soldiers of GARIBALDI's *corps d'armée* will be sent back.

The steamers usually running on the Lake Maggiore will be restored to commercial service, under the condition that they are to serve no more for war purposes.

BERNE, Friday, July 1.

The Federal Council has made animadversions to the Sardinian Government on the subject of the ill-treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The Federal Council has also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples.

SHABBY CONDUCT OF SOME OF THE ITALIANS.

The *Times* correspondent with Prince NAPOLEON's army, writing from Pontremoli, on the 23d June, after referring to disasters from floods, gives the following specimen of Italian liberality to Italian liberators:

“We have other enemies of a far different nature to contend with, and against these the French troops begin justly to entertain rather savage feelings. The people here are most unmercifully plundering them. The Fifth Corps carries all its provisions for man and beast along with it, so that for hardly any of the necessaries of life are we indebted to our churlish hosts; but there are 10,000 objects of luxury the commissariat does not supply, and for these application is made to inn and shop-keepers or to private persons indiscriminately. Well, all dealers, with scarcely any exception, have three advantages over the poor defenceless soldier, and use all of them most unmercifully. In the first place, they hold in their hand the coveted article, at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has made the supply altogether inadequate to the demand, and raised commonplace things, such as fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., to almost fabulous prices. In the second place, the dealer does not, or chooses not, to understand his customer, and can afford to laugh in his sleeve at all the big oaths, reproaches, and threats that are hurled at his head.

In the third place, even when a price has been fixed to the article, and the bargain is struck, the poor Frenchman puts forth an honest, bright faced, intelligible twenty-franc piece, and the wily dealer gives change in such a Babel of Tuscan, Lucchese, Modenese, Maltese, Geonese, and Parmesan lire, pauls, sous, centimes, cranie, farthings, &c., all worn-out coins, sweated into undistinguishable slices, dirty tin and copper, and a variety of mixtures of those metals, so that not only a stranger, but even a native, cannot reckon the small coin for twenty francs without breaking down several times in the intricate calculation. Here we are, for instance, in the Duchy of Parma, where, as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage was declared to be the currency of the State. With all that, however, there is in the Duchy a genuine lira or franc, and an abusive lira; there is the old Parmesan lira—worth four sous—and besides, every variety of Italian, no less than German and other coin; Austrian zwanzigers, Milanese crowns and half-crowns, Bavarian piastres, and all the rubbish of every one of the adjoining duchies.

Armed with all these offensive weapons, the dealer holds the soldier completely at his discretion, and it is but to little purpose that the better and more disinterested classes step in between vender and purchaser, endeavoring to see justice done, and to prevent misunderstanding, which would often lead to open collision. Altercation is carried to such extent, indeed, that sometimes the hussar or chasseur, unwilling to put up with palpable imposition, will snatch up the coveted article, either giving the first coin that comes to hand in return, or even refusing payment of any kind.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA—SWISS MERCENARIES.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29.

The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German fillibusters, called “Swiss” Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers, who would have deterred ANTONELLI from that sanguinary experiment.

A letter in *Le Nord* to-day from Florence, (June 23,) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General!) SCHMIDT urges in excuse is, that the women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and ninety men, shot outside the town. The walls are of immense circuit, as, before the city was usurped by PAUL III, it counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20,000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these “Swiss” and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians requires a supplemental clearance of this mongrel horde of irresponsible, lawless, and native-landless beggars.—*Globe.*

The Swiss Consul-General at Turin has addressed a letter to the *Opinione* of that city, declaring that “if the Swiss regiments at Naples which have been forbidden to retain on their flags the emblems of the Federal cantons continue to style themselves Swiss, the title is a usurpation, as they are really nothing but foreign regiments, and that the same may be said of those which still exist in the Pontifical States.

In reality those regiments are an agglomeration of soldiers of different countries, for which Switzerland is in nowise responsible, and she deplores that they should be improperly called Swiss regiments. The Confederation cannot prevent Swiss citizens, the sons of a free country, from enlisting in a foreign service, but it energetically repudiates all responsibility for acts which are purely individual.

The *Giornale di Roma*, in an official article, declares that the behavior of of the Papal troops sent to put down the insurrections, has been everywhere exemplary.

THE FRENCH FIELD TELEGRAPH.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Globe.

A war correspondent, dating from Brescia on the 24th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aides-de-camp. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire, which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock-work, “from dawn to dewy eve,” on that decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha-covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas. It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the Allies, and laid wires as fast as an advance was made. M. LAIR is the Chief Engineer, and the first Frenchman who entered Novara, while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. GANTHIER, of that staff, who set up his box and telegraphed the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates. Lonato, Montechiaro, and Castiglione, were in instant communication with Brescia and Milan when evacuated by the foe on the 23d.

BALLOON EXPERIMENTS ON THE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

In order to improve all these advantages, an expedient was adopted which is not new indeed, but which appears now under quite different circumstances. The brothers GODDARD, of aeronautic repute, who came out some time ago, provided with their best apparatus, made yesterday, in the afternoon, their first experiment at Castelnedolo. One of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explore the position of the enemy beyond the Chiese. Having first mounted on the campanile to take the bearings, and make himself somewhat acquainted with the country, he entered his little skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which, according to those who saw the ascent, showed he was master of his eccentric conveyance. He rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending. As you remember, under NAPOLEON I., attempts were made to require information of the enemy's position by these means, but in the then state of æronautic experience not much could be made of these efforts. Now æronauts pretend to have succeeded in regulating the movements of their balloons with tolerable accuracy, and certainly the many successful ascents seem proof of a certain proficiency. There will be plenty of opportunities to put this to the test, and if the result should be satisfactory it will become a formidable weapon in the hands of him who knows how to use it best. The greatest difficulty in warfare is that you know the movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or not at all, for each army is surrounded by outposts which hide all that is going on behind, and many a general who is blamed as an imbecile would be judged quite differently if it was known on what information of the enemy's movements he had based his plans. Of course, a military genius, who knows his adversary well, can even on imperfect information more or less divine his movements, but in nine cases out of ten the ordinary run of generals make their greatest blunders from want of information. What, for instance, would not the Austrian general at Mortara have given had he been able to peep over the Po and see those endless battalions and squadrons hurry off thence to the Sesia, or if he could have seen them passing this latter river in thousands, while the fight at Palestro was going on? He might have brought up his whole army within twelve hours, and attacked the allies on their march, while, perhaps, half of their army was on one, and the other on the opposite bank of the Sesia. If, then, the experiments of Messrs. GODDARD are successful, the intelligence department of the allied armies will have acquired a most fruitful source of information. There are, of course, cannon balls which may stop up this source in a second, but artillery has now and then considerable difficulties in touching bodies that move slowly, or not at all, so there is very little chance of its being able to hurt an object flying through the air.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE.

A letter from Vienna, in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, says: “It is generally believed in well-informed circles that the next mail will bring an account of an armistice, which will serve as the basis for negotiations for peace. The same opinion prevails at the Bourse, where prices have improved.”

A Berlin letter in the Hamburg *News* says: “It may be considered as certain that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations with England and Russia, in order to establish a common basis of mediation.”

The *Independance* states that the new English Ministry has addressed counsels of moderation to the German States, cautioning them, in language serious and firm, against the dangers of encouraging a policy which might lead to a general war.

The *Invalide Russe* says that Austria ought to think seriously of peace. She is endeavoring to secure the support of Germany and Prussia, but in acquiring powerful allies she might at the same time array against her still more powerful enemies. In that case Europe would be inundated with blood, for nothing else than to preserve Lombardy to Austria, though that province can never more belong to her morally.

The *Constitutionnel* argues that Germany is not in a financial condition to warrant the Confederation taking up arms. While the announcement of the new French loan of 20,000,000 produced tenders for five times that amount, even Russia could obtain but very little more than that sum for a loan five times less. The Bavarian Government, too, which asked for 10,000,000 francs, only obtained 300,000 francs.

FRANCE

The Marseilles correspondent of the *Times* says: “Among the ships that are to compose the Brest fleet which we are assured is in course of being organized, are the following: The *Ville de Paris*, from Toulon, three-decker, not very formidable; the liner *Tourvill* and frigate *Sourveraine*, from Cherbourg; and the liners *Duquesne*, *Tage*, *Wagram*, *Dugay-Trouin*, *Turenne*, *Jean Bart* and *Louis XIV.*, besides the frigate *Ardente* and the floating battery *Congreve*. This would give a fleet of nine liners, two heavy frigates and one floating battery. Two more frigates are expected to join, and the only question is against whom is the Brest fleet, which does not include the channel fleet at Cherbourg, intended to act. The Austrian squadron has not escaped from the Adriatic to harry French trade on the ocean.”

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: “It is said that the military commission of the Diet of Frankfort have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine.”

Marshal PELISSIER has made arrangements with the railway to convey 30,000 troops from Paris to Strasburg in twelve hours, so that 100,000 men may be assembled on the Rhine within 36 hours.

Some of the commercial letters from Paris describe the state of trade in Paris to be gloomy, reports being in circulation that preparations are in progress for facilitating an enormous increase of the active military force within the next two months.

It is mentioned that the army in Italy is almost without shoes, and that, owing to the scarcity of labor in Paris, the Government cannot get them made by contractors. The Mayor of each arondissement has intimated to all the shoemakers, large and small, that the Government will require about 70,000 pair to be ready in fifteen days. Every shoemaker will have to send in a certain quantity, according to his means, and it is hoped to collect about a million pair in this manner.

SPAIN.

The companies of the grenadiers of the infantry regiments are being taught the use of cannon.

A semi-official journal asserts that the financial situation is so satisfactory that the Government has in hand sufficient funds to pay not only the half-year's dividends now due, and ordinary charges of the Treasury, but also the half-year's dividends which fall due in December.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 22d inst. The news of the battle of Magenta produced a lively impression. The Divan has simply acquiesced in the Paris protocols concerning the Principalities, and granted also the berats of investiture.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Important Ministerial Statement — Programme of the New Administration—Its Policy Peace.

On the evening of June 30, in the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE made the following statement on behalf of the new Ministry:

Lord PALMERSTON had, as their lordships were aware, succeeded in forming an Administration, which he might say—though it would be egotistical for some of his friends to make the same declaration—contained many whose past political services and high character gave them a considerable claim to the confidence of the country. At the same time, they felt it was not on past services they must rely for the support of Parliament, but upon the manner in which they conducted home and foreign affairs. The arrangement of the finances of the country would afford no inconsiderable difficulty, and would demand the coöperation of the House of Commons. Another question which also demanded attention was the improvement of the representation of the people in the House of Commons.

No doubt it would be advantageous if the Government were in a condition to be able to deal with that question at once, as public opinion had been very much formed and brought to a point by the debates and discussions which had recently taken place, and as there existed a disposition on all sides to make concession; but he believed that no attempt would be made to pass a bill in the present state of the session, which would be to trifle with the question. No bill, therefore, would be introduced this session; but as soon as Parliament assembled, after the ordinary prorogation, a measure would be laid upon the table. In the meantime, it would be the duty of Government to do all in their power to place the defences of the country upon a proper footing—not from the fear of invasion, for he believed there was not the slightest ground for apprehension, but with the anxious desire of preparing the country for any emergency that might arise, as well as of placing her in a favorable position to step in at any moment to make the diplomatic arrangements which might be necessary for restoring peace.

With regard to foreign affairs, the interest was entirely centred in the war now raging in Italy. It would be out of place for him to allude to the circumstances which had given rise to that war, but he might say that a great deal depended on the wisdom of the policy which the Government of this country might pursue, as the most fatal consequences might ensue to all Europe from a false step. In the opinion of all statesmen, and the country generally, it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to preserve a strict, *bona fide* neutrality, but, while using every endeavor to keep the country out of war, to neglect no means by which it might be possible to restore peace. [Cheers.] He thought their lordships would agree with him that the proper way to accomplish that object was not by early intermeddling, and making propositions which would be rejected with contempt, but by watching carefully that no favorable opportunity for diplomacy should escape. [Hear, hear.] He believed that in adopting that course the Government would receive that support from their lordships which would be necessary to enable them to conduct the affairs of the country. [Cheers.]

And in the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON made the following explanation:

I will avail myself of this opportunity to offer a short statement to the House, not so much with respect to matters of which every one is fully informed, but as regards the course of business which we propose to follow. It is well known to all that on the failure of the endeavors of my noble friend the Earl of GRANVILLE to form a Government, I was honored with the commands of Her Majesty to endeavor to construct an Administration. The first step which I took under these circumstances was to address myself to my noble friend the member for the City of London, between whom and myself already existed an agreement that whichever of us should happen to receive the commands of the sovereign to form an administration, we should both of us coöperate for the purpose of forming an efficient and strong government.

My noble friend, with the utmost promptitude and generosity, consented to join with me for that purpose, and undertook that office which, at all times the most important department of the State, is, under the present circumstances, beyond all others, of universal importance and difficulty—I mean the department of Foreign Affairs. My noble friend and myself were enabled to surround ourselves with colleagues eminent for their public position, and remarkable for ability and knowledge of administrative affairs, and I trust that we have succeeded in presenting to Parliament and the country an Administration which, from the distinguished elements of which it is composed, will command and secure the confidence of Parliament and the country at large. [Cheers.] I need not say that in some respects the duty which I have had to perform has been a painful one, because I was unable to ask and obtain the assistance of the personal friends with whom it had been my pleasure and pride on a former occasion to coöperate in public life, whose talent and ability in the discharge of their duties entitled them, not only to my esteem and confidence, but also to that of my fellow-countrymen. [Hear, hear.]

The Administration having been formed, it now becomes its duty to consider, at this late period of the year, and in the present state of the business before Parliament, what course of proceeding it will be best to pursue. There are two great questions which preeminently occupy public attention—first the state of our foreign relations as connected with the important events now passing in the South of Europe, and, secondly, with respect to the amendment of the laws regulating the representation of the people in Parliament. The course which we intend to pursue with regard to the first great question is the one chalked out for us by our predecessors, and what has been recommended by my noble friend, (Lord ELCHO,) that is, a course of strict neutrality. [Loud cheers.] I trust that nothing will involve the country in hostilities which, as far as human foresight can discern, are not likely to have any direct interest for the people of this country. So remote is the present course of hostilities from the direct interests of this country that it would be unpardonable in any Government to involve it in them.

It will be our duty, as it would no doubt have been the duty of the late Government, to avail ourselves of any favorable opportunity which may occur to tender the good offices of the blessings of peace; but I can assure the House that a step of this kind ought not to be lightly taken by a country of the power and authority of England, unless it is likely to be accepted, and not liable to involve any loss of dignity or influence on our own part. With regard to the other great question, the amendment of the law regulating the representation of the people in Parliament, I think it needless for me to say that, considering the time of the year, considering how short is the period which will elapse before the session must be brought to a close, and the inevitable business which has to be gone through, I think the House will see that it would be trifling with so great and so important a question to attempt to bring in a bill during the present session.

It will be our endeavor, as it is our determination, to avail ourselves of the earliest moment of the next session of Parliament to prepare and produce a bill. For this I will give the assurance of myself and colleagues. When that session will be must depend upon the course of events and the course of business. I therefore withhold giving any opinion on this point at the present moment. There may be events which will render a session indispensable earlier than the usual period. There may be events of precisely an opposite tendency. I therefore reserve to myself and colleagues to state, at a subsequent period, our intentions with respect to the necessary business before us. There will be the estimates, there will be the budget of my right honorable friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and probably some measures rendered necessary by it.

There will also be measures of minor importance which we may feel it to be our duty to propose, but I think that this amount of business will probably occupy as much of the remaining period of the Summer as we can expect to obtain the attendance of honorable members. In conclusion, the noble lord made an appeal to private members, in consideration of the state of the case, to give up Thursdays to the business of the Government, as it was called, but which was in reality the business of the country; and accordingly he gave notice that he should move that on Thursday fortnight, and all succeeding Thursdays, orders of the day should have precedence.

The *Times* gives a long description of the new iron steam ram, which it says will be afloat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet, breadth, 58

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS—NO. XIV.

Effects of Emancipation in Tobago and St. Lucia—Concluding Remarks—What the Condition of the Windward Islands proves.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, May, 1859.

There are two islands under the dominion of the Windward Government—of all the five the smallest and most distant from each other—upon whose condition I must make a few remarks. I mean Tobago and St. Lucia. The former is the most southerly of the Caribbee Islands. Like Grenada, it shows a gradual decline in its slave population during the fifteen years that preceded emancipation. Thus, in 1819, the number of registered slaves in the island was 15,470; in 1832, there were but 12,091, while the number, including non-effectives, for whom compensation was claimed by Tobago proprietors, was only 10,500. The present estimated population is 15,674, of which 160 are whites.

Of the Tobago slaves manumitted at the time of emancipation, 7,443 were field laborers. The latest returns show that 6,440 is the present agricultural force of the island; the balance of the population being engaged in trade and as domestics. We find here no sufficient falling off in the agricultural force to account for the diminished production of sugar which, in Tobago, is now three and four thousand hogsheads, against seven thousand some twenty-five years ago. The decline, if it can be attributed in any degree to deficiency of labor, must be explained by other concurrent causes. Among these causes, an important one lies in the fact that money soon found its way from Tobago to the adjacent island of Trinidad, where so many and such superior inducements were held out to capitalists. In the general argument, I don't think that sufficient weight is given to this transfer of capital from an old and worn-out to a recently settled and more promising island. But particularly in the case of Trinidad and Tobago—two islands only forty miles apart—it is not at all surprising that capitalists should have preferred the boundless field for enterprise of the one, to the circumscribed area and limited resources of the other.

But in spite of capital withdrawn and sugar exports diminished, I do not hesitate to say that there is as marked an improvement in the condition of the Tobagian creoles as in that of the other colored populations of the West India Colonies. The small proprietors of Tobago have greatly multiplied since emancipation. There are 2,800 blacks and colored persons in the island paying direct taxation, and 2,500 freeholders. Many of the common field laborers live in houses built by themselves since emancipation. The average church attendance in Tobago is large, being 41 per cent. of the entire population. There is an average school attendance of 1,600. Like many of the other islands Tobago has given decided signs of revival during the past few years. The imports of 1856 amounted to £59,994 sterling, against £52,307 in 1854, and the exports in 1856 were £79,789, against £49,754 in 1854. The rainy season being very prolonged in this island its climate cannot be considered a highly favorable one for the growth of sugar. It is, however, too small an island to be brought forward (on its own merits alone) as an illustration for or against the cause of free labor. Of the 62,000 acres which embrace its superficial area, 7,800 are under cultivation, and of these only 2,700 are in canes.

Among the smaller islands which dot the Caribbean Sea, St. Lucia presents, as far as its size will permit, a striking example of the superior advantages of free labor. The tenure of land in this island is much more liberal than it is in other islands. Inducements have been held out to laborers to work on the estates, and endeavors have been made, with great success, to improve their condition and elevate them in the social scale. The *Metairie* system prevails here, and tenants-at-will are unknown. To the wise policy which dictated such a course may be attributed the marked contrast between St. Lucia and some other West India Colonies. The creole laborers of St. Lucia are, comparatively speaking, an independent class, and the experiment of leaving them free agents, untrammeled by coercive measures of legislation, is an undoubted success. The planters of St. Lucia have made it the interest of the peasantry to work for the estates, and the result shows that they work more profitably and more willingly than ever they worked under a system of compulsion.

There was in this island, as in others, a decrease of the slave population prior to emancipation and subsequent to the suppression of the Slave-trade. Of the 16,285 registered slaves in 1816 there were only 13,291 twenty years afterwards. The population now is 25,307, of whom 958 are whites. Of the 13,291 slaves for whom compensation was paid to St. Lucia proprietors by the British Government, 8,112 were engaged in agriculture: and though I have no statistics of the fact, yet I have reason to believe that the present agricultural population of the island is considerably larger than this. The precise figures, however, it is not material to know, since we do know that the products of the island have doubled within the last twenty-five years.

Among the colored population of St. Lucia there are now 4,603 persons paying direct taxes, and 2,045 freeholders—become so, of course, since emancipation. Of the 37,000 acres which the island contains, 3,411 are in canes, 49 in coffee, 192 in cocoa, 1,013 in provisions, and 3,124 in pasture. The sugar exportation of the island amounted, in 1857, to 6,261,875 pounds, against an average yearly export of from three to four millions prior to emancipation; and the exportation of cocoa during 1857 was 251,347 pounds, against 91,280 pounds in former times. The imports in 1857 were valued at £9,064 sterling, against £68,881 in 1851. St. Lucia is a very small island, and, like Tobago, may not be offered as a convincing argument in favor of free labor; but there is certainly nothing in its present condition, or in that of its population, to show that the one or the other has suffered in any respect from the effects of emancipation.

There are some general conclusions to be drawn from the present conditions of the Islands, of which in this series of letters I have endeavored to give a faithful representation. In the first place, they demonstrate, beyond all doubt, and beyond all possibility of reasonable argument, that the black race, under freedom, has advanced and is advancing in the scale of civilization. They prove that, after the negro has acquired the habit of self-dependence, which liberty must ultimately force upon him, he will work and does work far better than he did when he thought, spoke, or moved only as a master might dictate. Experience proves this; statistics prove it; the condition of all or any of these Islands proves it. They prove that the habits of an enslaved people are not their habits after they have been freed and have recovered from the prostration which a great social revolution must be expected to produce. These Windward Islands show that if the moral improvement of the African creoles has not kept pace with their material progress, it is because their superiors and rulers have looked with suspicion and distrust upon education, and, until very lately, have refused to sanction any system of popular instruction. It is impossible to contemplate without astonishment the very large proportion of colored people in these colonies who, in spite of obstacles almost insurmountable, have risen to positions of wealth and influence within a quarter of a century. If islands like Tobago, St. Vincent, or Grenada export less sugar in 1859 than they did in 1830, owing to the abandonment of large estates and the ruin of large proprietors, they still show that this abandonment and ruin can be traced to other causes than to the emancipation of the laboring classes. I do not deny that the British emancipation was an ill-judged scheme, hastily, unwisely, wrongly executed, and entailing an amount of evil on the colonies and a violation of private rights which no after-legislation could possibly redress. But right or wrong, it was done, and cannot be undone—and would not be undone if it could; for, with the act of emancipation, its evil effects have gone, and its great benefits are beginning to stand prominently forward in the face of this middle day. I do most emphatically deny that the Windward Islands present any such picture of ruin as that engraved in the popular belief. Is it an evidence of decay that, for the four years ending in 1853, the exports of the British West India Colonies amounted to £32,500,000, and that for the four years ending in 1857, they exported £37,000,000—an increase of four and a-half millions sterling, within a period of four years? I do also deny that the partial decline in sugar exportation, which some of the islands show, is a legitimate consequence of emancipation alone. If we really desire to understand the causes that have combined to bring down the West India planter from the position of a nabob to something lower than that of an English or American farmer, must we not consider that the price of his only product has fallen within twenty-five years, from 50 shillings per cwt. to 20 shillings per cwt.—or is it nothing to the argument, that at the period of abolition, and long before, his estates were overwhelmed with hopeless debt? Must we not consider his extravagance, his improvidence, his absenteeism, by which the costly process of employing agents had to be kept up—a process which entailed upon the islands the same evils as those from which Ireland has so grievously suffered? Must we not consider how immeasurably inferior to the Louisiana planter is the Barbadian in agricultural and mechanical science, how he lags behind the age, and manifests almost a repugnance to that spirit of enterprise which would conduce to the improvement of his property and the multiplication of his profits? Has it had nothing to do with the depression of West India Colonies that West India planters, as a rule, have made no notable efforts to relieve themselves from the effects of emancipation—admitting that the act was forced upon them by a Parliament which neither sympathized in their distress, nor understood the difficulties against which they had to contend? I am suprised to see at this late day, after 25 years' experience of the irrevocable deed by which the African was made free—I am surprised to see that the relations between master and servant—a landlord and tenant—here are less friendly than they are in our Southern States. Nothing, literally nothing, has been done by the planter to improve the condition of the laborer. His progress since emancipation—and it has been great—has been accomplished in spite of jealousy and distrust, and in spite of great obstacles that have been purposely thrown in his way. There was nothing comprehensive, liberal, or statesmanlike in the conduct or the policy of the old West India planter towards the people upon whom he was so peculiarly dependant. From first to last he never displayed the slightest interest in the advancement of the colony in which he lived, except where that advancement would contribute to his own selfish aims. As a legislator he legislated for himself and not for the people—as a landlord he drove the hardest bargains with his tenantry—as a master he got the greatest amount of work out of his servants at the lowest wages—as a speculator of the very worst kind he sacrificed ulterior interests for present aggrandizement in order that his stay might be as brief as possible in a country which he disliked and among a people for whom he felt no kind of sympathy.

So it was the old race of West India planters composed—a race not yet extinct, but rapidly giving way to new men who are building up their own fortunes and the fortunes of these Islands on a sounder basis than that of the fictitious and visionary millions which it was formerly believed a West India property must of necessity yield. That basis is FREE LABOR. Do you doubt the issue and point to Jamaica? Look at Barbados with its free labor, and its export now of forty and fifty thousand hogsheads of sugar as compared with twenty and thirty thousand in other years. Look at Trinidad, with its free labor, which exported to the value of £554,534 in 1855, and of £900,000 in 1858. Look at Demerara and Berbice with their free labor, which exported thirty-four thousand hogsheads in 1841, and sixty thousand hogsheads in 1858. Look at the Mauritius, with her free labor, which exported, in 1840, seventy million pounds of sugar and fifteen years afterwards raised her exports to two hundred and forty millions. Follow the history of these colonies from their lowest point of depression to the height of their present great prosperity, and you will no longer doubt that even Jamaica, under free labor, and when freed from her heavy incubus of debt, will one day recover her ancient wealth.

The condition of these Windward Islands lastly shows that the emancipation problem is slowly but surely working itself out to successful demonstration—that free labor, when proportioned to the demand, can advantageously compete with slave labor, and that of the two systems free labor is by far the cheaper. I declare again that I am no philanthropist, or, if I am, my philanthropy, should then be exercised in favor of my own race and my own order. If, therefore, in any tropical country, it was a moral or physical impossibility to obtain free labor, I should not question the expedience of slave labor, though I should still deem it but a necessary evil and deny it the possession of any advantage over the free system either in a social, a political, or a commercial point of view. But here there is no such plea for Slavery; for, in addition to the large creole populations of these islands, an extensive supply of labor can be drawn from the teeming poverty-stricken millions of British India.
W. G. S.

ARMY NEWS.

Movements of United States Troops on the Pacific Coast—Expeditions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 19, 1859.

In these "piping times of peace" there is not much news of importance to record. The principal thing to be noted is the changes which are going on among the officers, as they all have friends at the East who will be pleased to hear of their whereabouts.

Gen. CLARK and Major MACKALL, Adjutant-General, have lately returned from the Southern Country. They had been to Los Angeles, to be near the seat of the Mohave difficulties, which are now over, and the tribes on the Colorado have given pledges of peace, there seems no prospect of any further hostilities.

Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, is strongly garrisoned by portions of the Third Artillery and Sixth Infantry, to preserve the peace in that region. It is the most horrible place to which troops can be sent. You only reach it by passing two hundred miles over a sandy, burning desert, and when there it is not much better. Hot, day and night, to a degree which you have never felt. Thermometer 110° at midnight! Think of that, ye who rush to Newport! And the same all the year round. No rain—no intermission of heat. No fresh vegetables can be procured, except when once in three months a small vessel makes its way up the river and lands the remains of the potatoes and turnips which have not been spoiled during the voyage. The consequence is, the scurvy has lately broken out, and is extensively prevailing.

Every little while officers come over here from Utah, all bringing news of the perturbed condition of affairs. Governor CUMMING is exceedingly unpopular in the Army. The idea is generally prevalent that he is playing into the hands of the Mormons. So intense is the feeling against him, that not an officer in the Utah Army will call on him. And yet the Army is now put under his control. So great is the disgust of the Army officers there at the conduct of the Government, that there is not one but would resign his commission if another opening would present itself.

At the North, the Companies are changing about, Col. GEO. WRIGHT (Ninth Infantry) has been ordered to Walla-Walla; Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, (Fourth Infantry) to the Dalles, and Major GRIER (First Dragoons) to Fort Vancouver. Lieut. GEO. F. B. DANDY (Third Artillery) has just come down in charge of a detachment of dragoons from Fort Vancouver to Benicia. Lieut. LAWRENCE KIP (Third Artillery) has been ordered from the Cascades to Fort Vancouver to take command, temporarily, of M. Company.

Two expeditions have recently left Vancouver. One is the party of Lieut. JOHN MULLEN (Second Artillery,) with an escort of about one hundred men. They are to construct the road to Boise. The other is a detachment of about three hundred men under command of Capt. H. D. WALKER, (Third Infantry,) who are to explore the country between Walla-Walla and Salt Lake.

Two of the officers of the Third Artillery, stationed at Vancouver, Lieuts. GEO. IHRIE and LAWRENCE KIP, were lately detailed to join the light battery of the Regiment with the Utah Army. The last mail, however, brought another order from Washington, that the Battery had been ordered from Utah to Fort Vancouver. This post is to be made a School of Artillery practice. Those young officers will therefore be saved from going to that desolate region of Salt Lake.

Lately, KAMIAKEN, the great leader of the last Indian war, came voluntarily into Walla-Walla. After remaining, however, two or three days, he got frightened and left suddenly in the night. He looked badly, having been nearly starved during the past season, as were all the Indians, their provisions having been destroyed last year by Col. WRIGHT's expedition. Runners have been sent to the different tribes, ordering them not to harbor him or allow him to remain among their people. So the career of the "Big Indian" is about ended.

THE TAX ON ARMY SUTTLERS.—The War Department has adopted the following regulations: The tax upon suttlers at posts occupied by one or more companies is fixed at ten cents a month for each commissioned officer and enlisted man belonging to the command. In each regiment the fund accruing from it as above, or as much of it as may be necessary, will be appropriated to the maintenance of the band. The regulations are so far varied with reference to the sutler's tax at Fort Monroe as that it shall be used exclusively for the support of a band for the artillery school.

FROM CHILI.

The Restoration of Peace—Punishment for the Offenders—Railroad Returns—Absence of Mail Facilities—A New Professor—Underwriting in Chili—Maritime Intelligence—The Markets.

From Our Own Correspondent.
VALPARAISO, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

Excepting a small pillaging party on the southern frontier, near the Indian territory, about two hundred strong, peace has been restored in all the Republic. Probably this small fraction is by this time reduced, as a force had gone from Conception in pursuit of them. To-day the state of siege expires. Public affairs have returned, in a good degree, to their ordinary channel. Business has revived to very great activity. Sales have begun. Purchasers from the North and South have come, and the complaint of merchants now is that they have so much to do. Some of the houses have sold their $75,000 within the month, and others have gone probably much above it.

The Courts are investigating the cases of prisoners, and also of known insurgents who have fled the country. W. B. Gana, John Robledo and B. Riobo have been sentenced to death, by courts-martial. Suits are instituted against J. Nixon, Irving, Vargas, Lujan, Gutierres, H. Manterola, Cases, D. Isquierdo, Santa Maria, I. Ortuzar, Covarrulias, Bruno Larrain, P. Gomer, Puccio, P. Lynch, and as many accomplices as may yet be discovered are to be followed up. D. Riobo and F. Billa are to be tried by court-martial of General Officers, on the merits of their confessions. Still, I suppose no lives will be taken. Punishment of death will be commuted to banishment, and so we hope this wild and discreditable freak of political passion will come to an end.

The returns of the Railroad to the Capital have been published. Total income last year, 1858, has been $189,287; expenses of the road, $95,137; profits, $94,150. The first quarter of 1859 is also published—income, $76,941; outlay, $38,906; profit balance, $38,035. This refers to the thirty-one miles of the road now in use, the cost of which has been upwards of four millions; on which amount the profit is about three per cent. The Managing Director of the Road is GEORGE LYON, to whom even this degree of prosperity is no doubt in good measure due.

British steamer *Valparaiso* sails to-morrow for Callao with mails to be transferred at Callao to another steamer, and thence carried on to Panama. The *Cloda* is expected on the 6th to resume the trips on the route south, suspended in consequence of the loss of the *Prince of Wales*. Capt. JOHNSON has gone to England, and it is supposed will bring out one of the new boats. The *Lima* went home for new engines, and is replaced by the *Callao*. The *Bogota* went for similar purposes. She may be back by the close of August. Two new boats, smaller, are expected also. It is much to be desired the American Government would make a small arrangement with this Company, so that correspondence and passengers should not have to lie over at Panama. It could easily be avoided, and would be if the fault were Chilian. To declaim against this Company is only foolishness, if our Government is not willing to pay them openly and frankly for service done. The American line on this coast is very doubtful, first, that it will be put on, next, that it will pay; whereas this line, being reasonably encouraged, can answer every purpose that is desirable. No American line will be put on unless the American Government aid with a solid subsidy; and therefore, query, Is it better to wait for an American line, needing a hundred thousand dollars subsidy, or to take the British line on the sum? Let national feeling go aside, and let good sense decide. This Government has recently brought out a German Professor named LOBECK, to teach Greek, a language not much cultivated here. He recently offered an address to the Rector of the National Institute, on his birthday, in Latin, in which he was free in his criticisms on church historians, speaking critically of EUSEBIUS, and also of the statements of TERTULLIAN. Theologians are not pleased. The *Catholic Review* has replied to Mr. LOBECK defending EUSEBIUS as a historian. Mr. L. has also [illegible] as a member of the Faculty of Belles Lettres in the University.

The Chilian Insurance Company has [illegible]. The installment was $50 on a share. This first dividend has been $25 on a share returned to the stockholders, and still the shares are held in the market at $200 each. A superb investment it has proved.

A Chilian Lloyds has just been opened. It has thirty names for its limit, and twenty-eight are already filled up.

On Saturday last the *Ganges* sailed for Vancouver's Island—flag-ship of Rear-Admiral BAYNES, of the British Navy. The *Alarm* sailed for England same day. The *Amethyst* is here.

The American steamship *Washington* sailed on Sunday for Panama. She raised money on bottomry at 30 per cent., which some call "ridiculously low." The loan was made by ROBERT WALKER, ship chandler. She had steam up all the time she lay here, it is said, by those who noticed it.

The *Duchess d'Orleans* has recently sailed for Tongoi, to load copper and ores.

Subscriptions are solicited for a book to be published here, written by a French priest, to expose errors which he charges against a volume called *Foundations of Faith*, published by a Chilian priest; in which he says he will point out and refute positions akin to the errors of LUTHER. The Frenchman's name is LAUBERT, and the Chilian's is ORREGO. To the election of the latter into the Faculty of Theology in the University, if I mistake not, some secret opposition was made a few months since. The one event, therefore, may explain the other. It would be a good day for Spanish-America if the errors of LUTHER might find utterance and advocacy among the clergy. Two hundred subscribers are needed for bringing out the antidote of the Frenchman: of which number one hundred and fifty have put down their names already.

The British ship *Otillia* is to be sold by auction on the 8th of June. There is some thoughts of buying her to fit her up for a Seamen's Bethel; as there is a Seamen's Missionary here, sustained in part by the Seamen's Society of New-York, the need of it is felt. His name is VON KREVLIN.

Regarding the products of this country, Copper rules from $19 to $20 a ton. Last sales $19 50. Holders ask $20; but buyers only offer $19. The supply is small and arrivals few. There is no great demand for Flour. Best Santiago has been sold at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; Southern Chili Flour cannot be quoted at more than $4.

Pearl Shells from the coast are held at $3 per cwt. and Brazil Wood at $2 87. Saltpetre rules about $2 12 @$2 20. Rice is quoted at $6 35; Carolina, supply not large; India, $3 50—abundant, but poor.

Sugar has gone up. Amount imported since Jan. 1 to this date, June 1:

American refined...	14,000 qls.	On hand..	1,000 qls.
English refined.....	6,000 qls.	On hand..	1,500 qls.
Dutch refined.......	15,000 qls.	On hand..	2,500 qls.
Hamburg refined ...	6,000 qls.	On hand..	——
French refined......	18,000 qls.	On hand..	2,500 qls.
White Havana.....	2,400 qls.	On hand..	——
White Peruvian....	[illegible]	On hand..	[illegible]
White Peru	[illegible]	On hand..	
Various..........	1,500 qls.	On hand..	500 qls.
Total..........	[illegible]		

Hides range from $16@$17 25. Wool at $8 05.

Vessels in bay of American flag.—Schooner *Townsend Jones*, do *John Wells*, barks *Industry*, *Evangeline*, *Young Greek*, *Scotland*, *Rienzi*, *J. Godfrey*, ship *Catherine*.

Sailed.—Ship *Renore*, for Caldera, May 17th; *Norman*, Callao, 19th; schooner *Storm Cloud*, California, 21st; *Duchesse d'Orleans*, Tongoi, 27th; bark *Cossack*, Hong Kong, 19th.

There has been [illegible] the President's [illegible] evidence of its immediate occurrence.

The contested will of Mr. THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, leaving $200,000 towards founding an orphan or foundling hospital in this city, has been decided by the court in favor of the charity.

At latest dates GALLO, the revolutionist of the North, had passed the Andes, and arrived at San Juan with 600 followers, officers and men, [illegible] their arms.

The Argentine provinces seem on the verge of war to compel Buenos Ayres to come into the Confederation. It seems a mad measure. Buenos Ayres, beside being thus threatened, had been attacked in the country districts by the Indians, and was rising to the defence. MITRE has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, it is said, to repel the invasion from the other provinces.

Bolivia is at peace, but as yet little trade has opened with market from this.

Peru is trembling. Exchange on Chili rules at 19 per cent. in Peru. At Callao the Sectional Dry Dock is going on finely. It will be capable of taking a line of battle ship, it is said. Whether it will pay the projector is dubious.

The *Polynesian*, American propeller, is running now on her usual route to Talcahuano. She pays her way at least. Mr. Consul BLAKIE went to his post in her on the 29th instant.
SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM UTAH.

Prosperous Times—Polygamy becoming Unpopular—The Mormon Court—Arrival of Pike's Peak Emigrants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 17, 1859.

Times in Utah are growing more prosperous. Business is reviving. The war of party feeling is somewhat lulled, awaiting the impression of the late action upon the States and national mind, although the same spirit, the old sentiments, and the accustomed traits remain inveterate. The recent sojourning of strangers and Christians among this community has had a singular but proper effect upon some of the "peculiar institutions" and tenets of this people. Polygamy is fast growing unpopular, if ever it was acceptable, among the inhabitants. They see and begin to feel the true position they sustain. The women find the views of their "States" sisters differing materially upon the respectability and virtue of such alliances; and many who doubtless embraced the system conscientiously, are from the same motives, with experience added, forsaking it, while a greater number who have been "counseled" into this libidinous practice, are fast throwing off the shackles of priestcraft, abandoning their liege lords, and boldly returning to their former homes, habits and names.

So great is the revulsion of feeling upon this point, that we are informed that BRIGHAM YOUNG has spoken and decided against any more "sealing," or giving of more wives than one; as, he says, the system does not work well. He is constantly besieged by spirituals for bills of divorce. Whether this is a *ruse* to influence "State" views or not, time will prove. Perhaps the Mormons view their late demonstrations as rash and premature, and if they can assume a more loyal face they hope to throw sand into the eyes of Government.

The Probate Court of this County opened its regular session in this city last Monday, and assumed full Utah powers; which is simply a usurpation of the functions, criminal and otherwise, of the United States Courts, and intended as a further means of disabling said Courts with their authority. ELIAS SMITH, editor of the *Deseret News*, presides. He summoned and swore in a Grand Jury, and the Jury has found a true bill for murder against one GIBSON, who shot a man named JOHNSON a few weeks since. If this is not taking the law into their own hands, and setting aside the authority of the United States, it is difficult to see what further evidence is needed. Should the reported additional orders to the executive, military and judicial authorities of Utah prove to have been issued, we may yet expect this Territory to be placed more prominently than ever before the country.

A few days since, the military escort for the emigrants by the Northern route to California passed through this city, accompanied by about forty families. Pike's Peakers continue to arrive, half and depart. Quite a large number have arrived here during the last week; some of them bound to Oregon, but most of them for California. A handcart party of eight persons, who left here for the States early in April, were at last accounts drowned in rafting the South Platte. Over two thousand emigrant wagons are reported on the road hither, bound to California.
A. B.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

KIRK ANDERSON writes to the St. Louis *Republican*:

"A large number of apostate Mormon emigrants have left this Territory within the last few weeks. A detachment of troops under the command of Major LYNDE, passed through this city yesterday, to serve as an escort for a large number of emigrants who are going to California by the northern route. This was deemed necessary, as the church authorities would strip and rob them on their way, and they have had agents in the cañons for weeks, demanding of the poor emigrants their tithing and dues to the "perpetual emigration fund," and when it was not paid, or the parties unable to pay it, their property has been taken from them. I know that you cannot appreciate these enormities in the States, and that it falls upon the ear dead and leaden, but you should be here upon the spot, if you would wish to see the full force and effect of church tyranny.

"Judge ECKLES and party arrived yesterday. He was accompanied by Capt. JOHN RADFORD. We heard old "Captain Jack" laugh way up in the cañon, and his party went out to meet him and welcome him back to "Zion." His numerous friends in St. Louis will be glad to know that he is as hale and hearty as ever. There is nothing more of any interest that occurs to me now. You will hear from me next from California.
K. A.

The Deseret *News* (Mormon) publishes the proceedings of the Utah Probate Court. The following official record tells its own story:

"The Court inquired the cause of Mr. VAN COTT's absence from his duty as foreman of the Grand Jury this morning; whereupon Mr. VAN COTT presented the following statement, in writing, which, at the suggestion of some of the members of the Bar, was sworn to:

The Hon. E. Smith, Probate Judge in and for Great Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

SIR: Being summoned as a Grand Juror for the County of Great Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, and having failed to appear, according to the adjournment of said Court, under your Honor's directions, I beg, by way of apology, if such it can be called, to make a brief statement of the cause of my non-attendance in the jury room this morning, to officiate as foreman of the Grand Jury.

Having been informed, late in the afternoon of yesterday, that a company of soldiers, with their animals, wagons, &c., had camped upon my wheat field, in the five-acre lots in the southeast quarter of Great Salt Lake City, and adjoining the County road, I immediately repaired to the place to ascertain why such liberties were taken, and, on making inquiry for the commanding officer, was directed to Capt. ANDERSON, who sat in a tent near by. I inquired of him by whose authority he had camped on my wheat-field? He replied: "By my own, Capt. ANDERSON, Second Dragoons, United States Army."

I remarked to him that he had trespassed upon my wheat. He replied, using language unbecoming a man or gentleman, that it was commons, and he would camp where he "d——d pleased."

I said to him that I respected him in his rights, and I, as an American citizen, wished to have my rights respected.

His reply was: "God d—n you, you have not got any rights."

I replied, saying, "I have rights, and shall maintain them."

He then threatened to do me violence by kicking me, also to call upon the guard to horsewhip me. I replied that it would not be wholesome for him to do either. He then called the officer of the guard, with a file of men, and arrested me and confined me in guard quarters, where I remained from about sundown until between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, when I was called for and delivered by Captain ANDERSON into custody of the United States Marshal, Mr. DOTSON, and afterward, because of an error in serving the writ, was remanded back by Judge SINCLAIR into the custody of Captain ANDERSON, upon whom the writ should have been served instead of myself. I then (as I suppose by way of apology) was released by Captain ANDERSON and came home.

The soldiers, to their praise, treated me well, and I believe them to be pretty honest men, for I came off minus only one pair of martingales, with the exception of the entire crop of wheat, &c., eaten by the troop horses of the company.

JOHN VAN COTT.

—BRIGHAM YOUNG had resumed his public ministrations in the Tabernacle. The following is a part of his "sermon" of the 5th of June, as reported in the *News*:

"If I find a man, as I do once in a while, who thinks that he ought to be sustained in a higher position than he occupies, I know that he does not understand his true position, and is not capable of magnifying it. Has he proved himself by exhibiting all the talent, the wisdom and power he is capable of in [illegible] the least, in anywise, [illegible] wisdom and powers, [illegible] community and leading [illegible]? Are any of you infringed upon or deprived of your rights? Is there a sister who has not the privilege of exhibiting all the talent and ability she has for the benefit of her sisters and her children? Is there a brother that is not privileged to improve the community?

"When I hear persons in [illegible] say they ought to occupy a station more [illegible] than they now [illegible], I know they are not in possession of [illegible].

"I can say to the sisters, if you have superior talents, let your light shine. Prove to our sisters [illegible] the community that you are capable of [illegible]. I have placed a low value upon the bar [illegible] to say a few words to you—to the ladies who have reached the age of [illegible] learn how to keep a house as it should be kept. Some do not know how to make [illegible] the mill. Others, again, do not know how to teach their children [illegible].

"I will not say, as [illegible], that the more I learn the more I see that I know nothing, [illegible]. There is an eternity of [illegible] I have gained, through the [illegible], I wish to improve upon. I can teach you how to become wealthy in gold and silver, in silks and satins, and all in worldly possessions, also in the riches of eternal life. All I ask of you is to believe that I tell you the truth, and then carry it out.

"Let me throw the lash at the 'Mormon' Elders a little. Many of you will exchange your last bushel of wheat with the stores for ribbons and gewgaws, when you really need it for bread. And, with shame facedness I say it, some will take the last peck of their grain to the distillery to buy whisky, and then beg their bread."

CALIFORNIA.

The Future of California—Real Estate—Business Prospects—The Missing Ship "Manitou."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 13, 1859.

There is a very general feeling in the community that the future of California is brightening, notwithstanding that the over stock of goods in our markets sent from the East, continues to fill our merchants with somewhat gloomy forebodings. The steadiness of mining results, now-a-days, the rapid extension of agriculture on the Pacific coast, the increasing flocks and herds of our mountain vallies, the swelling population, and the increasing variety of our products for home consumption and foreign export, are all evidences that California is on the road of progress and not of decline. Everything is more regular and more stable, and less subject to spasmodic changes from slight causes; so that all men can more easily make their calculations with reference to the future. Real estate, where not already in speculative hands and held at fictitious prices, is advancing. A gratifying evidence of the fact is found in a sale which occurred on Saturday last. The "Hayes tract" is a pretty little valley, lying between the Sandhills, south-west of the city, and about one and a half miles from the present business centre. Hitherto it has been employed chiefly as market gardens. Recently a city Railroad has been projected to skirt one edge of this tract on the way to the Mission Dolores, a point two miles or two and a quarter from the city's centre. The grading has already progressed to considerable distance, and the Hayes track accordingly was recently laid out in city lots of from 27 to 30 feet front, to 109 and 120 feet deep. A thousand of these were sold at auction on Saturday; at prices ranging from $50 to nearly $300 each. A single year, in all probability, will obliterate the present Hayes' Valley, and give us a well improved suburban quarter of the City of San Francisco.

Business among the merchants continues dull—that is, compared with the immense stocks of goods continually arriving. Really we cannot eat and wear out much more than the same population in the East, and if you will crowd upon us more than we need you must expect to suffer. Prices of many staple articles have still further declined during the last week, with the arrival of heavy supplies by clippers. Even the prospect of a general European war, and the consequent employment of much of the clipper shipping of the United States in the trade with the Old World, has thus far had not the least tendency to check downward prices. It will be months yet before such an effect is perceptible; our market is affected by extraneous causes, or the value of goods elsewhere.

All hope of ever hearing from the ship *Manitou* is quite abandoned. She is now two hundred and thirty days out from New-York, and not yet heard from at sea. The vessels arriving now from Eastern ports seem very generally to have made an unusually stormy one off Cape Horn. The bark *Fanny E. Perley*, from New-York, is now one hundred and ninety-one days out, having sailed on the 1st December. She is commanded by Capt. YORK. The great quantity of loose candles seen by the *Hornet* floating off the Patagonian coast, on the 21st March, would seem to indicate some loss of a California bound ship in that neighborhood. It is further stated that the signaling of the *Queen of the Seas* by persons on the shore of the Cape, as she passed the Straits of Le Maine, may have had some reference to this. A boat was sent ashore to ascertain the meaning of these signals, but the officer saw only natives, whose manner warned him against landing.

FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
WYANDOT, K. T., Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

The Constitutional Convention of Kansas met at this place at noon yesterday. It was called to order by Mr. STIMSON, of Leavenworth, and S. A. KINGMAN, of Brown, was chosen temporary Chairman, and JNO. A. MARTIN, of Atchison, and F. G. ROSS, of Richardson, Secretaries *pro tem.*

An effort was made by the Leavenworth delegation to admit as members the two gentlemen who claim seats from Wyandot County. But the opposition outnumbered them, at least two to one, and all such attempts were futile. The merits of this case will be better understood to know that the County of Wyandot was formed last Winter, out of the County of Leavenworth, with a small tract from Johnson County. When the bill was framed providing for the Constitutional Convention, the apportionment of members was based upon the old election returns, prior to the existence of Wyandot County. This of course disfranchised Wyandot County. That is a mere oversight of the Legislature, but the Convention cannot travel outside of the law creating the body. This new county proceeded as if it had been included in the act, and elected two delegates on election day; and these delegates, thus elected, now claim seats. They are both Democrats; and, as the Democrats are in the minority in the Convention, the Leavenworth delegation were not particularly clamorous for their admission.

Such was the issue. The test party votes usually stood 32 or 35 Republicans, and 12 or 17 Democrats. This is about the ratio. Of course, the Republicans have everything their own way.

The organization proceeded by a call for the election of permanent officers. On the first vote, Mr. J. M. WINCHELL, of Osage County, received 32 votes, and Mr. BARTON, of Johnson, received 13 votes; whereupon Mr. WINCHELL was declared duly elected President of the Convention. Messrs. CLOUGH and RIGBY were appointed to conduct the President elect to the Chair, when he made a very brief and pointed speech.

The other Officers of the Convention are: JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchison, Secretary; A. J. BLANCHARD, of Sykinslee, Assistant-Secretary; GEO. F. WARREN, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. FUNK, Door-keeper.

Yesterday afternoon the Convention cleared away the preliminary business, and adjourned until this morning.

This forenoon the body was early in session, and the morning hour was occupied by reports from Special Committees. The case of the Wyandot members came up again, and the subject was made the special order for to-morrow morning, including the motion that the contesting parties be allowed to appear by attorneys. The plan of the Democrats seems to be to give the case more notoriety than it deserves, by protracting discussion; but it is understood that the matter should be disposed of in a summary way to-morrow, without debate. Fifty members are now in attendance, and only two are absent.

It has been ordered that a large committee be appointed to consider the subjects embraced in the Constitution; they will be reported to-morrow. Gov. MEDARY is in attendance, to see that "the boys" make no mistakes. Some had apprehended that a little of the Nebraska tactics would be practiced in granting the certificates to the members, but the Governor has shown himself entirely above dissemblance or fraud thus far, and it is believed that he either lacks the inclination or the courage to deviate from a conscientious line of conduct. He was expected to be present in the hall at the time of meeting yesterday, and preside at the temporary organization, but ill health prevented him.

From present appearances, the session will continue three or four weeks, and stormy times are anticipated. The Nebraska District south of the Platte has some twelve delegates in the lobby, awaiting action of the Convention, which will be adverse to their admission, by a large majority. Leavenworth County has sent her best talent here. A large corps of reporters—some of them from the States—are in attendance, but no official reporters are yet elected.

The President has just announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

Preamble and Bill of Rights—Messrs. Hutchinson, Lilly, Hanway, Perry, John Wright.
Executive Department—Messrs. Greer, Porter, Dutton, McDowell and Hubbard.
Legislative Department—Messrs. Thacher, Arthur, McCullough, Blood and Brown.
Militia—Messrs. Blunt, May, T. S. Wright, Hubbard and J. Wright.
Judicial Department—Messrs. Kingman, Thacher, Burris, Palmer, Butler, Lilly, Perry, Slough, Stinson, Rigley and Foster.
Electors and Elections—Messrs. Townsend, Porter, May, Palmer, Arthur, Slough and Rigely.
Schedule—Messrs. Burris, Middleton, Ritchie, Hanway, Williams, Ingalls, McCullough, McDowell and Hipple.
Apportionments—Messrs. Preston, McCullough, Graham, Palmer, Thacher, Arthur, Moore, Crocker, Ritchie, Ingalls, Ross, McDowell and Stairwalt.
Corporations and Banking—Messrs. Graham, Burris, J. Blood, Middleton, Lamb, Stokes, Blunt, Crocker, Burnett, Griffith and Slough.
Education and Public Instruction—Messrs. Griffith, Middleton, Stokes, Houston, May, McClelland and Hipple.
County and Township Organization—Messrs. Ritchie, T. S. Wright, Preston, McCullough, Moore, Simpson and Ross.
Ordinances and Public Debts—Messrs. J. Blood, Dutton, [illegible]way, Hoffman, Burnett, Hutchison, Lamb, [illegible] N. C. Blood, Graham, Stinson and McCune.
Finance and Taxation—Messrs. Simpson, N. C. Blood, Crocker, Hutchison, Palmer, Signor, Lamb, Hoffman, Porter, Stinson and Foster.
Amendments and Miscellaneous—Messrs. Houston, Ingalls, Ross, Signor, Williams, Burnett and Forman.
Federal Relations—Messrs. T. S. Wright, Houston, Palmer, Stinson and Forman.
Phraseology and Arrangement—Messrs. Ingalls, Ross, Kingman, Stokes, Dutton, Porter, Townsend, Griffith, Lilly, Stairwalt, Barton, Perry, Foster, McCune and Parks.

FROM OREGON.

Political Movements—Delazon Smith Defeated—No Senator Elected—Lane's Unpopularity.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
OREGON CITY, Saturday, June 4.

The Legislature of this State was convened in special session by executive proclamation, on the 16th ult., and as by the Constitution, its term was limited to twenty days, it was compelled to adjourn to-day *sine die.*

The purposes for which it was assembled were the enactment of such laws as were made necessary by our transition from territoral to State organization, especially in regard to our county, and the election of a Senator to fill the place made vacant by the expiration of the term of DELAZON SMITH in March last. The latter was really the only subject of interest, and filled the minds of members from the morning of the first day to the adjournment, and fortunately for Oregon and the rest of the Union, SMITH has not succeeded in securing a reëlection, though resort was had by him and his friends to every possible device, to accomplish this result. The session has closed without electing any one. And as our Governor declares that he will not, under any circumstances, call another special session, there can be no election until a new Legislature meets in September, 1860. This gives great satisfaction to a large majority of the people of this State, who much prefer a vacant seat to one filled by a tool of Gen. LANE. Indeed, if it had been LANE's seat which was vacant, *he* could not have been reëlected by this Legislature, though it was the same which chose him and SMITH last July and has now forty-three Democrats out of fifty members.

The prominent candidate against SMITH was GROVER, the recent representative who was cheated out of his nomination by LANE's friends, who put up STOUT for the vindication of their chief, but his election as Senator was not acceptable to the Republicans; so it was at last concluded that it was a good session's work to defeat SMITH, and as LANE's term will also expire next year, there will be two vacancies to be filled by a Republican and an Anti-Lane Democrat.

Our Congressional election is to take place on the 27th inst. The candidates have canvassed the whole State, and if the election were to take place now, LOGAN would undoubtedly be chosen; but LANE and SMITH last week commenced a campaign in STOUT's favor, which may effect LOGAN's chances. If they claim and urge STOUT's election as a test of the approval of their course, they will insure his defeat beyond a doubt.
OMEGA.

POLITICAL.

Mr. FORSYTH, of the Mobile *Register*, is roughly handled by Col. F. B. SHEPARD, of Alabama, who writes to him:

"In regard to consistency I will compare notes with you, and submit them to the scrutiny of the Southern Rights Party. Mr. BUCHANAN, the known personal and political enemy of your honored father, when he came to the Presidency, found you in office in Mexico. He threw impediments in your diplomatic career, yet you held office under him, and [illegible] from Mexico. When you returned to the United States you repaired to Washington, where you remained for months, evidently not unwilling to be retained in office; [illegible] mission, [illegible] transferred to your unfinished mission, by the treachery and injustice of Mr. BUCHANAN, I believe from your own statement, you [illegible] for that cause, a personal cause, denounced the President.

"You have denounced Mr. BUCHANAN—indorsed DOUGLAS—[illegible] child—the Kansas-Nebraska act—and disgraced the [illegible] in my opinion acted unjustly to yourself liable, by this sacrilegious act, to the charge that you [illegible] the Juggernaut at Washington, [illegible] declared war against your enemy and the enemy of the South—Mr. BUCHANAN."

The next issue of the *Register* contained a long letter from Mr. FORSYTH in which he defined his position. He says he has gained twenty Anti-Administration subscribers for one lost [illegible].

Naturally, Mr. FORSYTH is not pleased with this letter. He [illegible] it a place in his paper, accompanied by [illegible].

The Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, publishes a supplementary letter on Administration expenditures, to defend the integrity of his first communication addressed to the State Committee. He [illegible] the charge that the extravagant expenditure urged against the Administration are actual, and adds:

"It was not my purpose to relieve the Democratic Party or its individual members from any just responsibility they were liable to, but to show that the Opposition could not consistently urge the charge of extravagance against the Democrats, and thereby their principles and measures, &c. I have appealed to the record and to their votes, which show, [illegible] that, whether in the majority or the minority, [illegible] party, favor and authorize by their votes [illegible]."

The Offal Boiling Nuisances.

The City Inspector, yesterday, took a look at some of the offal-boiling establishments up town. Most of them are shanties, not at all pretentious in appearance, but from the chimnies of which [illegible] wreaths curl, which the passer-by, but for the [illegible] odor, would never suspect that [illegible] unusual operations were going on within. Mr. DELAVAN [illegible] that the greatest difficulty will be experienced in getting rid of them, for the most part, but he [illegible] prepared, in case any resistance is offered, to enforce it. The City Inspector's plan for the abating of these establishments will be submitted to the Commissioners of Health, to-day, by Mr. DELAVAN, as a substitute for that previously adopted, [illegible] the City Inspector [illegible] adopted:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK CITY.

At a regular meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, held on the —— day of ——, A. D. 1859, the City Inspector being [illegible]

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to give three days' notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, lessee or lessees, or agent or agents of lots and premises situated in this City, on the block bounded by —— on the ——, by —— street on the south, —— avenue on the ——, and by —— street on the east, to [illegible] premises [illegible] *the public health*—[illegible] *be a nuisance, dangerous to the public health*—to [illegible] within the limits of this City—and the said City Inspector [illegible] such hogs, boilers and kettles [illegible] of butcher offal [illegible] from said premises, [illegible] the business of keeping [illegible] the pens and yards, sheds and buildings [illegible] of the boilers and kettles aforesaid, to be removed within [illegible] days after the service of the notice upon [illegible] summary punishment [illegible] and further [illegible] the City Inspector is hereby authorized and directed to take necessary measures for the [illegible] removing the swine, [illegible] and the buildings thereon, [illegible] the said hogs or swine removed to the public Corporation yards.

The form of this resolution [illegible] approved, and as soon as the Commissioners adopt it *pro forma*, Mr. DELAVAN this afternoon will cause three days' notice to be served on the occupants of these establishments, and three days after will cause the nuisances to be abated.

DEAD-LETTERS RETURNED TO THE OWNERS.—The Washington *Star* says: The number of letters registered and sent from the Dead-Letter Office for delivery to the owners during June, 1859, was 1,636, containing in bills of exchange, drafts, checks, notes, &c., £933 15s. 10d., $219,040 79, and 3,727 francs. Also, 120 deeds and land titles, 32 articles of agreement and powers of attorney, 10 certificates of stock, 15 pension-papers and land warrants, [illegible] and 96 miscellaneous articles. Of these, 338 letters were evidently returned to the Dead-Letter Office for want of care and attention on the part of the writers, 268 of them being misdirected, and 70 held for postage. Many more were *apparently* misdirected, but, not having the address inside, or other [illegible], the fact could not be fully determined without other evidence than that furnished by the letter. These 338 letters contained in drafts, notes, &c., $107,311 96, 11 deeds, 3 powers of attorney, 7 pension papers, and 17 miscellaneous articles.

DEATH OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The Pension Office has received intelligence of the death of three of the Revolutionary pensioners in the State of Connecticut, who have died within the six months ending June 30, 1859, viz.: JOEL SPENCER and CORNELIUS CHITTENDEN, of Middlesex County, and JOHN REYNOLDS, of New-London County.—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Botts on Naturalization.

From the National Intelligencer, July 12.

The reader will find subjoined the letter of the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, addressed to the editors of this journal, in opposition to the views which we have felt it our duty to take in the matter of naturalized citizens of the United States who voluntarily return to their native country. This letter should have appeared in the same number of the *Intelligencer* which contained our reply to its arguments, but was, by an inadvertence, omitted. The reader is, therefore, referred to our paper of Saturday last for a statement of the considerations which dispose us to question the conclusiveness of Mr. BOTTS's reasoning, whether as founded on the political or historical relations of the subject. A portion of his letter, it will be seen, is addressed to a review of the positions assumed by other journals than the *Intelligencer*, and, therefore, not presumed to be directed to ourselves, but in justice to the writer we have preferred to give his communication in its entirety.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

You will pardon me, gentlemen, I am sure, for addressing this communication to you, when, for doing so, I assign the following reasons:

If there is a paper published in the United States that upon all questions connected with the foreign and domestic interests and policy of the nation, I have believed to be more uniformly correct than any other, it has been the *National Intelligencer*. If there are two gentlemen connected with the editorial corps for whose sound judgment, great experience, general knowledge and patriotic purposes I have entertained a higher degree of confidence than for any others, they are Messrs. GALES and SEATON.

When, therefore, I find that any position I may have taken on a grave and important question of constitutional law has fallen under your animadversion, it is not unnatural, and I am sure you cannot regard it as indecorous or unkind, if, in a spirit of friendly controversy, I propose to fortify my position, even if, in doing so, I should undertake to show that in this instance at least you have not exhibited that power of discrimination and accuracy of judgment for which, through a long series of years, you have been quite remarkable. I allude of course to your view on the subject of naturalization.

It is true that many other papers in the country have also supported the views of the Administration, but they are chiefly Democratic presses, with which it has become a chronic and incurable malady to advocate whatever may be advanced by the leaders of the party, however repugnant it may be to the common sense, the settled doctrines, or established principles of the country. Such papers, for the most part, carry with them no weight or influence, and their opinions give me no concern, and with them I am not disposed to controvert any point they may choose to make. Not so, however, with your paper, which is always entitled to high consideration, and carries with it an extensive influence wherever it is read; and in this instance I fear it has misled some few of the Opposition papers, for whose conductors I have much respect; and if I cannot set them right, I wish at least to do full justice to my own views. These, then, are my reasons for writing and addressing this communication to you.

In the examination which I have given in two preceding letters to the claims of our adopted citizens to the protection of this Government *any where and every where*, precisely on the same footing and to the same extent that it may be claimed by a native-born citizen, I confess that I *did* and *do now* utterly ignore all the authorities on international law that have been or can be produced, for the reasons that they were from the first ignored and disregarded by the framers of our Constitution, as well as by the systematic legislation of the country on this subject.

In ascertaining the duties of our Government on this question, under our written Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, I neither look to WHEATON, nor to BLACKSTONE, to GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTEL, nor to any other writer on international or public law; because the Constitution itself has taken it from within the provisions of all international law by the declaration and establishment of a principle in defiance of and at war with the international law of that day and the present.

That there is an international European law, as defined by these high authorities, looking to the perpetual allegiance of the subject, and which does not recognize the right of arbitrary expatriation, is not disputed; and as operating among those by whom it is recognized, it is fair and equal, because it is mutual and reciprocal. But that the United States had no voice or agency in establishing that international law, and that this Government has always repudiated and condemned it, and refused to be governed by it, is, I think, equally indisputable, and I need not go beyond the Constitution itself to prove it by the authority there given to Congress *to establish a uniform rule of naturalization*, which, under the international code, denying the right of expatriation, could not have been authorized or justified.

This position being thus clearly established, let us see what it is that, under this authority, we have undertaken. It may possibly turn out (although I do not think so) that we have undertaken more than we can perform, and more than we had a right to assume; but these questions are not now involved in the controversy; such arguments should have been urged against the adoption of the law at the time of its passage, but cannot be entitled to consideration in determining what we have promised and undertaken under its provisions to accomplish.

Under our naturalization laws the following oath has been administered to each of our adopted citizens:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do *absolutely* and *entirely* renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and *particularly* to the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, (or to the Emperor of France, or Austria, or to the King of Prussia, as the case may be,) of whom I was a former subject."

This oath having been taken, the party obtains from the clerk a certificate, under the seal of the Court, that he has complied with the provisions of the law, which certificate concludes as follows:

"Whereupon it is ordered by the said Court that the said applicant be admitted, and he is accordingly admitted by the said Court to be *a citizen of the United States of America*."

Now, where is the reservation or qualification in all this? Wherein is the exception to be found, when he renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every other Power, but particularly to that of which he was a former subject, that if he "voluntarily" or otherwise returns to his native country his allegiance to and his right of protection *from* this Government would cease, or become subordinate to that of the mother country? I mean nothing disrespectful to any one when I say that such a pretence, now to be set up by this Government, is absolutely absurd and preposterous to the last degree. The English language has lost its meaning if these proceedings are susceptible of any such construction. Such a plea, in any private contract, to avoid its fulfillment, in a like case, would not be entertained by any Court of record in the world.

Repeal or modify your naturalization laws, if it is deemed advisable to do so; acknowledge the impotency and inefficiency of the Government to execute what it has solemnly undertaken to perform, if the pride and the power of this nation is so humbled and degraded; but, in the name of truth, and honor, and justice, let us not deny the imperative obligation resting upon the Government to substitute its own protection for that which the foreigner has been required *on oath* particularly to surrender; and in the name of manliness, decency and Christianity, do not insist upon the obligation on his part to render an allegiance that we have solemnly required him, upon the sacred Bible, to swear he would never acknowledge or submit to.

The argument most relied on, and the one by which you seem yourselves to have been chiefly influenced, if I am to judge from the extracts I have seen, in substance is that other Governments, such as England, France, Austria, &c., have the same right to establish their municipal regulations that we have, and that our laws cannot supersede or in any manner affect theirs within their own jurisdiction. This may be all true, and nothing to the contrary has been asserted by me. But I submit that, when our laws and theirs come in conflict, it is not a question with us whether *they* shall so modify theirs so as to conform to ours; but it is *whether we will execute our own laws and perform our own obligations or submit to theirs*. This is the aspect in which it is to be viewed, as it appears to me. True, this may bring us into collision, as it has already done in regard to the right of search; for it was just as much a part of the municipal regulation of the British Government that they should search our vessels for their subjects, *as it is now*, that they should be entitled to the services of those subjects, when found within her jurisdiction, notwithstanding their naturalization here. And if we might, not only without impropriety, but as a matter of duty, resist the one, why not the other? For my own part, I would sooner submit to the right of search than to the surrender of the citizen; for, whilst both are in an equal degree humiliating and dishonoring, the one involves a breach of faith and violation of a compact for which an equivalent has been required and obtained, whilst the other is only a surrender of national right and pride, without the accompaniment of such breach and violation; and why we should so fiercely and universally agree in resisting one-half of this municipal regulation, and be expected or asked tamely to submit to the other, involving the more objectionable feature of the two, on the ground that our laws cannot be allowed to interfere with theirs, is a method of reasoning a degree or two above my comprehension. I would much sooner say to any foreign Power: "You may search for your citizen, but if you find him, *shall not take him*" than to say, "You shall not search for him, but if you find him you *may take him*."

There is another argument running the rounds of the press just now, that had its origin I think with the New-York *Herald*, which must be regarded as the most effective, if not the principal organ of the Administration. The *Herald* puts it on the ground of *a common debt*, and says:

"The question resolves itself ultimately into one of debt; and if a man, at the time of leaving his country, owes any debt, civil or military, he is liable for it on his return, no matter how long the period may be which has elapsed since he quitted his native land."

This I do not dispute, as far as the *civil* debt is concerned, because this Government has not undertaken to release him from it, and the native citizen would also be subject to the same liability; but I interpose the objection that allegiance and military service are not in the nature of a debt, but partake rather of a political obligation or penalty, from the performance of which this government has emphatically released him, *on condition* that *that service* should be rendered to his adopted and not to his native country. But the *Herald* proceeds:

"If he did not owe a military debt at that time, and becomes a citizen of the United States, he cannot afterwards be made a military debtor by any constructive law, and could not be legally arrested on returning to his native country."

The Secretary of State, in his explanatory note to Mr. HOFER, attempts to draw the same distinction; but neither he nor the Editor of the *Herald* has informed us from what source the distinction is drawn, and it is one of too much consequence to depend simply upon an arbitrary rule, or the particular frame of mind in which the Government might happen to be at the moment; and the Secretary's opinions on this point are not entirely consistent and uniform, for it will be recollected that in the case of the Hanoverian, mentioned in the letter of R. H. G. to the Department, and which was published in connection with my last letter on this subject, it was distinctly stated that the party had left *at sixteen years of age, four years before he had incurred the liability*; and yet the answer was that his naturalization and certificate of citizenship would not protect him. But, again, the *Herald* says:

"If he owed military service by the laws under which he was born, the fact of his forswearing allegiance to his Government on his coming here does not absolve him from the obligation any more than it would from the payment of money which he had borrowed from some friend."

If it meets the argument of the Administration, and those presses in its support, to treat the matter in the light of an ordinary debt, or pecuniary obligation, *be it so*; then, to make it an analogous case, it will be necessary to run the parallel out. Suppose it to be a debt due to the Government in the nature of a fine, say of £10,000, for some political offence committed, and the subject makes his escape to this country, without having satisfied the debt, and on his arrival he is told by the authorities here, "We *are*, or at no distant day *may* be, at war with the Government to which this debt is due, and we cannot afford to allow you to remain here and enjoy the benefits of our free institutions and at the same time furnish the sinews of war to our enemies. If, therefore, you will swear never to pay this debt to any other but *particularly* to the Government that has imposed it, but will pay it to us, we will protect you against all demands for this debt. We will place you on a footing with our own citizens, and extend to you all the privileges that they enjoy," and thereupon he takes the oath proposed; he pays the money into our Treasury; will the *Herald* say that this Government is not bound to stand forever between him and all harm for that debt? Will the *Herald* say that, if he returns to his native land, and is forced to pay the debt a second time, this Government is not bound to refund? and if his person is seized for the debt, will it say we are not bound to interpose by a resort to arms, if necessary, for his release? Without hesitation I say we would be morally, legally and religiously bound; and all that is now necessary is to substitute the obligation of allegiance, which has been transferred to this Government, and of which he has been released, to the other, and the case is made out, I hope to the satisfaction of all who have relied on this *debt* view of the case, and unless the parallel is thus run the matter of *debt* can have no application whatever to the case. But if after he had paid a second time (to his own Government) he should call upon the United States to make good its guarantee, by refunding, what would be thought of the Government if it were to say. "Although we did not tell you so at the time, yet we in ended from the first only to guarantee you against those who had no claims upon you, but not against your own Government if you voluntarily placed yourself within its reach?" Would this be honest, legal, or defensible? And, by the way, we have not been informed from what source this idea of "*voluntary return*" is derived, in order to make good the claim. I think it is neither to be found in our municipal law nor theirs, nor yet in the international law; and I imagine that if one of these foreign Powers were to lay hold of one of our traveling gentlemen abroad, they would hardly stop to ask him "How did you get here?" did you come "*voluntarily*" or under compulsion?

How many of the adopted citizens have paid the last debt of nature, in paying their debt of allegiance to us, by death upon the battlefield; how many are now in the ranks of our army; how many can show their wounds and scars received in the service of their adopted land; how many, like the gallant SHIELDS, who have bared their breasts and received the bullets of the enemy; how many are liable to be called into a similar service, when those services are needed, cannot well be numbered. But are they now to be told that this Government owes them no protection against the claims of their native soil?

Was this construction put upon the law when Mr. SOULE was sent as Minister to Spain? Was *he*, a diplomatic representative of this Government during his sojourn or travels through France, liable to be seized and thrown into the ranks of the French army? When Mr. BELMONT went as a representative to the Hague, was he liable thus to be disposed of? If not, then the least and humblest of them all must share in the same privileges that they enjoy. At this moment there are not less than fifty of our Consuls and Consular Agents who are of foreign birth, appointed to their respective countries because of their familiarity with the peculiar language of the place to which they are accredited; and in every instance in which they have been naturalized their return has been "*voluntary*," because there was no power in the Government to compel them to go.

So far as France was concerned at the time of the unfortunate blunder made in the letter to LECLERC, the question was satisfactorily settled, as will appear by the case of FRANCIS ALLIBERT, the report of which I take as I find it in a late number of the New-York *Express*, as follows:

"A PRECEDENT AGAINST SECRETARY CASS.

The Koszta case is not the only precedent. Here is what Mr. FILLMORE's Administration claimed on our side, and what LOUIS NAPOLEON yielded on theirs, only six years ago:

FRANCIS ALLIBERT, a native of the Department de Var, in the south of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echape de la conscription*. He arrived at New-Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to his family in his native village, and, under the vigilant police in France, he was arrested in twenty four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. HODGE, the nearest American Consul. The latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. ALLIBERT might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the general-in-chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the *Tribunal de Guerre* as an *insoumis*, and condemned. Mr. ALLIBERT was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute, but Mr. HODGE would not allow him even to make the offer, but, obtaining a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the *Tribunal de Guerre* and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months he was acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris directing his release. Mr. HODGE gave him a passport which was vised by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, traveled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. EVERETT, the Secretary of State under Mr. FILLMORE, on the 3d of March, 1855, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. HODGE, in which he says:

'The Department was gratified to learn that Mr. ALLIBERT, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *insoumis*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released. This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

It is much to be desired that this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service. In this event a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided.'

"Now, if MILLARD FILLMORE, EDWARD EVERETT, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the French Ministry in 1852-'3 decided that a Frenchman actually drawn as a conscript was exempt from service because of his American naturalization, might not the present Administration, the par excellence friend of naturalized foreigners, have looked into these latter, and of course more authoritative precedents, before writing their Le Clerc and Hofer letters?

"When the French Government yields her local laws we ought not to force our citizens into her conscript service."

And yet, after the question had been thus happily settled and disposed of by the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, the principle involved is now needlessly and inconsiderately reopened and surrendered to that very Government of which Mr. LE CLERC was a former subject; and, I am sorry to add, there are not wanting those who justify and defend it.

In regard to the British Government, it may be said that whilst she may never formally have renounced her claim to such allegiance, she has not attempted since the war of 1812 to put it into practical operation, for the excellent reason that no man's service in her army was worth a war or the hazard of a war with the United States, and it required but a small degree of firmness and determination on the part of our Government to have settled this question satisfactorily with all the Powers of the globe, in the same way and for the same reason, but for this miserable blunder of the Administration, which owes its existence and its power to those whom they have thus ungratefully and unjustly abandoned in this the only necessity in which they were likely to call upon the Government for its aid.

One thing is certain, this question has now assumed a shape that renders it indispensable that there should be a definite settlement of the principle. It will never do to have one rule of construction under one Administration and a different rule under another Administration. All are entitled to protection, or none. A supplementary act of Congress may be necessary to harmonize the conflicting views which it is manifest are entertained. Politicians cannot shrik or dodge the responsibility. *Statesmen* will not try to avoid it, nor will they be content that it should remain in doubt; and, as the next election approaches, Democratic candidates that are now as silent as the grave will speak out in tones of thunder as "*who's afraid*;" and those Democratic presses that are now supporting this new doctrine will be prompt to change their tune. *Mark the prediction!*

With undiminished respect, I am yours, &c.
JNO. M. BOTTS.

Sunday Railway Travel—Great Excitement in Philadelphia.

From the Pennsylvanian, June 13.

The question of Sunday travel on the city passenger railways is becoming a very interesting one to the whole community. The ventilating of the old law of 1794 has been productive of good in enlightening the public, and few if any men claim to find in it any restriction that can be made to prohibit Sunday travel. Indeed, travel and the convenience of travelers, as well as their right to be conveyed from place to place is expressly recognized; but even were it otherwise, the provision has become, to a large extent, obsolete, and so far as it may be held as a municipal regulation, it is folly to seek to apply to a city so vast in extent as is Philadelphia now, a law that was enacted when Tenth and Market streets were out of town, or at least used for cow pastures. Some, however, in their zeal for what they call the observance of the Sabbath, are determined to make an effort for the enforcement of the law, and the congregation of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church led off on Monday evening by a large meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. D. W. BARTINE, the pastor, and pronounced very decidedly against Sunday cars, no matter who might be convenienced or who inconvenienced thereby. The meeting went so far, indeed, as to recommend, not only to their own, but to all congregations, not to use the cars of any company, even on week days, that shall persist in accommodating the people on Sunday. Such a resolution might be supposed likely to evaporate this melting weather; but the meeting took good care to direct that all their resolutions should be sent to all the railway companies, so that the wholesome advice they convey will not be lost.

Quite a crowded and spirited meeting was held in Spring Garden Hall by those who oppose the running of railway cars in the city on Sunday. Strong resolutions against the "desecration" of the Sabbath, and in favor of upholding the State law in reference to Sunday travel, were adopted. The room was intensely hot, and the speeches were hotter yet. The Presbyterians were represented by the Rev. Messrs. DUFFIELD, NEVIN, CHURCH and others, and the Methodists were represented by over an hundred residents of the vicinity of Green and Coates streets, who are especially savage against the Sunday running of cars. The meeting adjourned at 10½ P. M., to meet again at a call of a Committee of Fifteen, who are to prepare the business for the next meeting in a shape that will "hold water" in the courts of law. The subject was discussed with an animation which shows it is going to create a stir among the railroad corporations.

Tragedies.

A KENTUCKY DESPERADO HUNG BY A MOB.

The Louisville *Democrat* has the following:

"In May last, JASPER ROUZY shot JAMES OLDHAM in Milledgeville, Lincoln County, and immediately fled. He located himself in a remote corner of Marion County, and although the Executive of the State offered a reward of $400 for his apprehension, every one was fearful of attempting to make the arrest—such was his desperate character, and so thoroughly was he armed. While in Marion he was accustomed to committing depredation after depredation, of the most serious nature. He would go to the houses of persons and demand their guns, threatening to blow out their brains in case of refusal, so that he was enabled to form quite an arsenal. On last Monday he went to Bradfordsville, and encountering a gentle man, he seized his gold watch, and placing it in his pocket, said, "What will you do about it?" Just at this juncture a small man seized him from behind and pinioned his arms so closely that a number of persons were enabled to come up and assist in handcuffing the prisoner. He was then taken to Lebanon. When leaving the latter place he expressed a desire to be killed there, as he was sure if he returned to Stanford he would be hung.

Arriving at Stanford, the County seat of Lincoln, he was placed in jail. Yesterday (Saturday) morning, about 2½ o'clock, a mob of some eighty persons attacked the prison, made a forcible entrance, and carried off the prisoner. They proceeded a short distance, and then informed ROUZY of their intention. He only requested that his body should be given to his wife, and that it remain in peace, as he trusted his soul would. The mob then hung him upon a tree, and left the wretched man suspended. He was not discovered until after daylight.

ROUZY had for a long time been a vicious, ungovernable person, and was a perfect terror to the neighborhoods of Milledgeville and Huntsville."

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEWARK, N. J.

The Newark *Mercury*, June 13, says: "On Saturday last the Fourth Ward was the scene of another of those desperate acts which have of late become fearfully frequent in our city. A young married man named STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM, about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, entered the groggery of Mrs. McGOVERN, in North Canal-street, near Mulberry-street, and did not go thence until 9½ o'clock in the evening, when he was taken, bleeding from fatal wounds, to his home in Canfield-street, where he died about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His mother, on receiving her wounded son at his home, immediately summoned medical aid, but it was found that his wounds were such that he could not survive them. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he died, having been able to converse lucidly but a few moments during the whole period. As soon as the fact that he could not live became known, Coroner CRAVEN was called, and endeavored to learn from him the names of his assailants, but without success. He said he was unable to tell who injured him. After remaining with him for a long time, the Coroner was rewarded by finding a moment when the man was sensible, and he then said that there was three or four who attacked him all at once, and stamped upon him. His friends were unable to tell who brought him home, and it was not until an hour before he died that that fact was learned. He then said that one of the persons who brought him home was "Fatty Meldrum." This was the only particular thing that could be learned from him ere he died. His friends and relatives, who are very respectable people, were plunged in the deepest grief by the sad calamity.

The fact of his being brought to his home by MELDRUM was communicated to officers BRANT and WAMBOLD, who immediately went in search of that person. While searching for him the fire in Mulberry-street broke out, and there the officers found and arrested him. He said that he was in Mrs. McGOVERN's store on Saturday, when CUNNINGHAM came in, being at the time intoxicated, and after some words with one JOHN ADAMS, he was knocked down by ADAMS, and kept there in Mrs. McGOVERN's house until night, when they took him home in a cab, driven by a man named HOPKINS. Mrs. McGOVERN was immediately overhauled by the officers, and corroborated the above account, and said that there were also present at the time persons by the names of SAMUEL THOMPSON, CHARLES DRAKE, and others whom she did not know. She said that ADAMS only struck the man once. The officers immediately went in pursuit of the accused ADAMS, but received information that he had left this city for New-York. About 1 o'clock, however, Officer BIDDULPH espied a man entering Mrs. McGOVERN's in Canal-street, who he thought resembled ADAMS, and calling Officer FORD to follow, he proceeded towards the place, when the man came hurriedly out and was walking away, when the officer, running on tip-toe, overhauled him. It proved to be ADAMS, and he was soon placed in confinement. The other parties named as being present at the time of the assault were arrested by Officers BRANT and WAMBOLD, and held to bail as witnesses. CUNNINGHAM is an American, and worked at hatting. He leaves a wife and two children.

The conduct of Mrs. McGOVERN and the others who were witnesses of the affair, in not giving information of the facts before the principal offender had escaped, is certainly very criminal. Had the injured man been unable to tell the little he did, the name of his assailant might never have been discovered."

A SAILOR MURDERED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, June 13, says: "Yesterday morning the Independent Police arrested ABSALOM HUNTER on the charge of murdering DENNIS DUNN, one of the crew of the fishing schooner *Annie B*. The facts, as far as we could ascertain them, were as follows: For several days previous to the fatal affair, there were several quarrels between HUNTER and DUNN on board the vessel, and on one occasion HUNTER made an attempt to throw DUNN overboard, and declared that before they arrived in Philadelphia, he would 'kill the Irish s—n of a b—h.' About 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, these men again got into a fight, during which HUNTER threw DUNN down, and then threw him overboard. As DUNN went over the side of the schooner, he threw up his hands and caught hold of HUNTER, and both went overboard together. While the party were struggling in the water, HUNTER caught hold of DUNN, and pushed him down to rise no more. Captain D. STIVELL ran to the side of the vessel and attempted to save the drowning man, but was unsuccessful. ROBERT MUCKELHONE, who was at the helm, individually loosed the skiff, and made an attempt to save DUNN, but was too late. He saw HUNTER push the unfortunate man under the water. The vessel, at the time of the occurrence, was in the ship channel off Marcus Hook. It was well known to every one on board that DUNN could not swim."

Works of Art at the National Capital.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is fortunate that something yet remains of the amount appropriated for the Capitol extension, so that the work thereon can be pursued without the unnecessary inconveniences and expense of suspensions. We learn that the original plan of the dome is to be slightly modified whereby the diameter of the upper section will be greater than at first intended, but the height of the dome will be something less. The statuary designed for the pediment of the portico of the new Senate extension of the Capitol has been (excepting the central piece) temporarily placed on the floor of the Hall of Representatives of the old House, pretty much as they will stand in their final position. The tallest of these stand in the middle parts of the pediment, the others, of gradually less height, sloping off towards the extremes. The piece on the right of the centre piece represents "War," a marble figure of size larger than life, representing a young man in the costume of the Revolutionary period, of noble mien, with glowing eyes and soul on fire, in the act of drawing his sword. The left hand piece, of equal height with the other, represents a woodman in the act of cutting down a large tree, from the hollow at the foot of which a large serpent has glided and is seen with embattled neck and crest ready to throw himself on his human disturber, who appears unaware of the stealthy foe so near him. On the right of the first-named statue successively follow a highly finished representation of Commerce; Youthful Science, with upward look, represented by two interesting specimens of ingenuous "Young America;" Education, a teacher and his pupil; The Mechanic Arts, a mechanic resting on a cogged wheel; and, lastly, a sheaf of wheat on the ground. On the left of the wood-cutter similarly follow a Young Hunter of the white race; an old Indian, a very stalwart figure, in deep and despondent thought; a mother nursing her child; and, lastly, a grave garnished with wreaths of flowers. The centre piece represents CRAWFORD's Genius of Liberty, with the rising sun on her right and the American eagle on her left. It is temporarily located in the grounds east of the Capitol, and in a line with GREENOUGH's statue of Washington and the east door of the Rotunda.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. WM. B. RENSHAW has been ordered to the Naval rendezvous at New-York, and Lieut. J. S. SKENNETT to the rendezvous at Philadelphia.

ROBERT J. FREEMAN and WM. E. LAYLOR have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, *vice* Passed Assistant Surgeon DANIEL and Assistant Surgeon GRAFTON, resigned.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PAWNEE INDIANS.—The St. Joseph *Journal*, of the 8th, says:

"Considerable excitement still exists at Omaha and vicinity in regard to the late depredations committed by the Pawnee Indians. The depredation committed at Fontenelle was much greater than was at first supposed. No less than sixteen houses were completely pillaged—the furniture destroyed, and wearing apparel and necessaries of life stolen and carried off. In addition to this, one Post-office had been destroyed. About seventy-five volunteers have already left Omaha in pursuit of the miscreants. Lieut. ROBERTSON arrived there Tuesday morning, with twenty-one regulars, and was to leave for the scene of action Wednesday morning. A messenger had also been dispatched to Fort Kearney after more recruits, and the probabilities are that the Pawnees will now get their just deserts. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue with the peaceable settlers, and they are now inscribing on their banners, revenge and death to the Pawnees."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of Opening Seventy-Fifth-street.—Order granted, appointing Thomas Carroll, Richard B. Connolly and James S. Sanford, Commissioners.

Matter of Opening Seventy-Sixth-street.—Order granted. George W. Busteed, James S. Sanford and Richard B. Connolly, Commissioners.

Matter of Extending Central Park.—Order granted. Anthony J. Bleecker, Hawley D. Clapp and Richard Kelly, Commissioners.

Jane McKenzie vs. Isaac Pye.—Sale set aside on certain specified conditions.

Henry Watkins vs. Harriet M. Watkins.—Referred back to take proof that plaintiff was an actual inhabitant at the time of commencing the action.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

SUIT AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Pat McConnell vs. John C. Abbott.—This case was continued from yesterday. The testimony showed that the plaintiff was disorderly and interfered with the officer, attempting to rescue prisoners from him, and that he did not deny this before the Police Court.

Mr. Hall made a very able speech for the defence, which at times created much amusement.

After reply by plaintiff's counsel and charge by the Court, the jury retired, and after a short deliberation rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Trapp & Townsend; for defendant, Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1859.

The receipts of live stock, of all kinds, are again largely in excess of the wants of the market. This is particularly the case with beeves. On this hottest week of the season, so far, we have to report the arrival of 4,257 fresh bullocks, an excess of 1,161 over last week, when the weather was cool, and yet the supply was enough for the requirements of butchers. The weekly average for all of last year, cold and hot weather, was only 3,676, and for the present year, 3,144. The reader will at once judge of the condition of the yards, and of the character of the transactions of to-day, which are referred to more particularly below....Milch cows are also over-abundant. The receipts have not been large, comparatively, but the demand for fresh cows is very limited. If not another fresh cow were sent in from the country for the coming week, there would be no deficiency in the supply....Veal Calves have come in more freely than last week. The increasing age and heavier weights at this season makes the actual supply nearly or quite equal to what it was several weeks since. The brokers or salesmen call this the worst market day of the season, for veals.... Sheep and lambs have been sent in more freely, though the total receipts are 3,000 less than during the corresponding week one year ago. Mutton, especially "Spring lamb," is the popular meat in hot weather, and the demand is good, but not enough to keep prices from declining 25c.@37c. ℘ head. A large number, not included in our figures, have this week gone directly to the slaughter-houses.....The market is a little better now than on Friday and Saturday....Swine are in larger supply than last week, though receipts are limited, and the demand very small. Few hogs are wanted in such weather as we now have and are likely to have for several weeks. The following table, carefully collated from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.......	4,257	171	857	10,496	2,169
Previous week...	3,096	162	739	9,523	1,520
Same w'k last y'r	3,958	211	713	13,622	3,486

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.......3,144
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.......3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17,950. Total number received the previous week, 15,040; an increase of 2,910.

Of the 4,257 fresh bullocks, 3,413 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 700 sold at Bergen; 41 at BROWNING's, and 14 at O'BRIEN's on Sixth-street; and 89 at CHAMBERLAIN's, on Robinson-street. The down town markets have done but little. It will be seen that the unusually large number of 700 were sold across the river, at Bergen. Of the 3,413 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 702; from Kentucky, 270; from New-York State, 970; from Ohio, 941; from Iowa, 153; from Canada, 111; from Indiana, 164; from Pennsylvania, 102. A large portion of the unusual supply from New-York State this week, were distillery-fed animals. The owners have been holding them back for a higher market. The previous advance in price together with the approach of hot weather, which particularly affects this class of cattle, led to their being crowded in largely for to-day's market.... The above 3,413 cattle at ALLERTON's came into market by the following routes; by the Hudson River Railroad, 1,283; by Erie Railroad, 1,021; by Hudson River Boats, 800; Harlem Railroad, 137; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 172. The live stock business upon the Erie Railroad is increasing; the 1,021 beeves above reported by that route include only those at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The 700 sold at Bergen also came by that route, as well as some of those sold at the other yards.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

Umbrellas for sun-shades were at a premium in the yards to-day. Standing places on the north side of the house, and even on the shady side of an open board fence were in great request. Men and beasts, especially the latter, were in a condition to require only a little squeezing to be transferred into bones, scraps, and soap-fat. We saw only one man actually melted down, but there were plenty of still-fed bullocks in that condition. The spread umbrella of one well-known broker went off in a blaze. He protests that it was set on fire by a "sun-stroke." A wag insists that it was a direct visitation of Providence for the hard stories he felt compelled to tell to-day to get rid of his drove. Another wag standing near by, if questioned, might be able to throw some light upon the subject. There appeared to be more effort to "keep cool" than to make sales or purchases of cattle. The transactions opened dull this morning, at more than ½c. ℘ ℔. decline from last week's current rates, and a further decline of ½c. was reached before night. The poorer grades of cattle went at almost any price butchers would pay for them....Taking the average of the entire transactions to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.........	None.	None.
Best quality offered......	10½c.@11c.	11½c.@12c.
Medium quality.........	9½c. @10c.	10½c.@11c.
Poor quality...........	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality........	6½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices..	9c. @10c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales...	9½c.@——	10¼c.@——

Decline for the week 1c. ℘ ℔.

The closing rates were lower than the average given in the table; and we judge that fully 500 bullocks were still unsold at sundown. At the time of this writing, a heavy thunder-shower is falling which will cool the air materially, and perhaps lead butchers to make purchases in the morning which they were afraid to do to-day. They will probably find plenty of men ready to sell....The Albany trade of Monday last was pretty brisk, although New-York buyers did not take hold very briskly. About 1,000 to 1,100 head of good cattle went eastward. It does not appear that any cattle are hanging back on the different routes, so that the coast is clear again.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

SHEPARD, BENEDICT & Co. sold a fair lot of 49 Ohio steers for L. REED, similar to those of last week, at just about ½c. ℘ ℔. less than they then brought. Also, for REED & SIDNER, 11 heavier cattle, at 10½c. They were in good flesh, rated 8½ cwt. On their own account, 17 very fair meal and grass State cattle at 9c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 90 nice 6¾ cwt. steers from Pickaway County, Ohio, for WM. TAYLOR, at 9c.@10½c., going off very slowly.

CULVER & BELDEN had 82 of the Watertown, N. Y., distillery cattle, which they disposed of at 9c.@10½c., calling them 7½ cwt. They would die well, but required care in handling, during the heat of to-day.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 79 pretty good, though a little rough, Illinois steers of 7 cwt., at 10c; and 47 of S. M. BAKER's prime Kentucky grade Durhams at 10c.@10½c. Rated at 8 cwt.

T. WHEELER offered for O. McCONNELL, one of the best lots in market. Half the number sold yesterday for near 11c. The balance were turned out to-day, as only 10c.@10½c, was offered. Rated at 9 cwt.@9½ cwt.

C. G. TEED sold 141 very fair Ohio cattle at 10c. on 7 cwt.

GEO. AYRAULT disposed of 20 light steers, not well fatted, at 8c.

MEAD & HOLCOM had 64 Ohio oxen, owned by A. WARNER. They were only fair or rather coarse. Sold at 9c.@10c. on 6½ to 6¾ cwt.

Same firm sold 35 Ohio steers for D. C. DAVIDSON, at $51 ℘ head, rated at 5½ cwt. And also 34 Ohio for CONEY at 9½c.@10c. Rated at 6½ cwt.

P. CAREY, for WESTHEIMER & BROTHER, 65 Ohio and Illinois cattle. A pretty good lot—went off at $83@$84, or about 10c. on 8 cwt.—also, 46 head sold yesterday at $93, or about 10½c.

WM. FLORENCE sold for A. JONES 77 head of common cattle from Pickaway County, O., for 8½c.@10c. Rated at 6½ cwt. Also for O. J. BUSH, 47 from Ross County, O., very fair lot, 7 cwt., at 9c.@10c. ℘ ℔.

S. ULREY sold 109 of the Alexander cattle at 9c.@10½c. They were a pretty tidy lot of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt. A few of them brought 10¾c.

W. H. HARRIS, for PIATT & Co., 74 Illinois steers, of pretty good flesh, at 10c.@10½c. Average, 7¾ cwt. Also, for A. M. CONRAD, 78 common 6½ cwt. Iowa steers, at 9c.

J. CHURCH sold at Bergen 19 Ohio cattle, in rather thin flesh, at $44 each. Estimated weight, 5 cwt. Also, for McCUNE, 19 Ohio cows and heifers, of 4½ cwt., at 8c. And 12 cows and calves on the dock, at $38 each.

HARING & GURNEY sold 138 Ohio, Michigan and State cattle at Bergen for 8c.@11c.; quite a number of good cattle at the latter price. Also here, to-day, 82 head of the same class, at 7c.@10c. They call the market $4@$5 worse to-day than yesterday.

I. BUDLONG sold 31 Canada cattle for DALY at 7c. They were 5 cwt. thin steers. Also, for BUDLONG & WILCOX, 36 fair State cattle at 9¼c.

H. MYERS for M. MATHER, 76 good Indiana steers, of 8 cwt., at 9½c.@10½c.

CLARK & HAWLEY were trying to sell 50 State stillers on their own account, at 10c.@10½c. Very few went off at those figures, and, as the owners were not disposed to drop the figures, it appeared as though a large portion of them would lie over.

MILCH COWS.

The markets are fully supplied, or rather overstocked. ALLERTON reports 28 head, with slower sales even than last week. Good cows sold at $35 each. There was no demand for poor cows—a pen full of which found no purchasers. At BROWNING's, 24 are reported, with a little more inquiry after good stock. O'BRIEN had 71, and calls the market unchanged, with $25@$30 for common cows; $35@$45 for good ones, and $50@$60 for extra animals. CHAMBERLAIN gives receipts of 48 fresh cows, selling at $25@$60, as per quality.

VEAL CALVES.

There has been an increase in the numbers of live calves, while the hot weather and plentiful supply of other meats has checked the demand for veal, and caused a decline of fully ½c. ℘ ℔., live weight. At the principal calf markets of Forty-fourth street the receipts for the past week have been 650 head. The pens were not emptied to-day, although good calves were offered late in the day at 5c. Some of the best brought 6¼c. in the morning, and fair calves sold for 4½c. at night. Dealers called it one of the worst markets of the season.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Our figures show a gain of about 1,000 head for the past week, without indicating the large number of near 1,000 more which went direct to the slaughter-houses without passing through the markets. After the close of the market last Wednesday, prices advanced materially on Thursday and Friday, but have declined to-day to near the figures of last week, or say 25c. ℘ head lower than then. ALLERTON gives 975 head, with a dull market, and lower prices. Not all sold. At BROWNING's the receipts were 3,090 head, as follows: From New-York, 1,568 brought in, 227 by W. D. FELT, 149 by J. SETTERLY, 137 by J. A. GRANT, 102 by J. J. PLATTNER, 203 by MAINE & SETTERLY, 186 by WHEELER & LANE, 181 by H. C. STEWART, 60 by J. CONNOR, 40 by L. MILLER, 100 by T. MILLER, and 123 by PALMER & BROWN. From New Jersey 983, of which R. BELLIS brought in 78, A. ROBBINS 232, G. B. HOLCOMB 270, W. D. BELLIS 210, G. GILMORE 69, M. NORTON 49, P. A. BLOOM 27, and KENT & SCHOMP 48. From Pennsylvania, J. McCARTY had 50, and S. SWAYNE 171. From Ohio, 198 by J. McCARTY and 180 by J. SIMMONS.

J. McCARTY reports sales of 1,215 head at $3@$5 each.

R. H. HUME sold about 450 sheep and lambs at $2 50 @$5 50 ℘ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports the following lots at the figures annexed:

180 head........	$695 00	93 head........	$427 50
77 head........	290 25	68 head........	291 75
149 head........	686 13	203 head........	641 62
98 head........	341 25	10 head........	50 00
Totals........		878........	$3,423 50

We noticed a choice lot of fat lambs for which $5 50 had been refused. Prices for dressed mutton ranged at 7½c.@9½c. as ℘ quality.

O'BRIEN gives receipts from New-York State 549 brought in by R. McGRAW; 392 by A. SMITH; 202 by A. LESTER; 203 by F. SIMES; 170 by J. FOWLER; 201 by J. BAILEY; 69 by E. HUNT; 50 by J. SMITH. From New-Jersey, 141 by T. BRUTTON; 96 by A. KLOTS, and 185 from Ohio by J. KIRBY.

Among the sales were—

736 Sheep, at............	$2,807 10
888 Sheep and Lambs, at.........	3,256 34
191 Lambs, at............	810 55
1,815	$6,873 89

A decline of about 25c. ℘ head conceded since last Wednesday, and 50c. less than Thursday's and Friday's sales.

SWINE.

During the hot weather there is but little demand for swine. Prices have varied but little during several weeks past, but just now rather favor the drover, with very few on the market unsold. The receipts for the week past number 2,109 head, 1,428 of which were yarded at Thirty-seventh-street, and 230 head left over from last week added to them. Of the whole number, 859 were sent to Fortieth street, 683 sold, and 116 left over.

BIRDSALL & DORMAN, commission merchants of West Washington Market, quote:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy, prime corn hogs...	6⅝c.@6¾c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Medium corn hogs.......	6⅜c.@6⅝c.	8⅜c.@8¾c.
Light corn hogs........	6¼c.@6½c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Distillery hogs........	6c.⅜	8c. @8¾c.

Market well cleared up, and prices favoring the seller.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

There is no change in the price of Beef Cattle, the offerings are moderate this week—about 1,400 head at the different yards—nearly all of which were disposed of at from $8 for common, up to $10½@$11¼ the 100 ℔s. for good and prime quality.

About 150 Cows and Calves were at market, selling at from $40@$50 each for good to fair milch Cows, $25@$35 for second quality do., and $18@$20 for dry Cows.

Of Hogs there were only about 1,000 head yarded at IMHOFF's Union Drove Yard this week, and all sold at from $7 50@$8 75 the 100 ℔s. nett, as in quality, which is a decline.

Some 5,000 Sheep were offered and sold this week, fat Sheep selling at 4c. ℘ ℔. gross, and stock do. at $1 75@$2 25 each, according to quality.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 13, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Has not materially altered in price. The better qualities of State and Western are in small supply, and our highest quotations are more easily realized. The demand for California shipment is very light, and is confined to small selections of State Dairy at 20c. If Ohio has no other outlet than this market, it would probably be best to ship forward *now* such butter as is light in color, sweet and fresh—in fact we doubt the propriety or policy of *holding on* to any Butter, as the demands of our market are well supplied now—while the receipts are mainly from the West, and when our State Butter comes forward it will undoubtedly reduce the margin between State and Ohio, without enhancing the value of either. We quote

Orange County pails, ℘ ℔.........	18 @ 20
Fine half firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔.........	18 @ 18½
Fair half firkins, light color, ℘ ℔......	14 @ 15
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℘ ℔......	17 @ 19
Welsh, tubs, ℘ ℔.........	15 @ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ℘ ℔......	14 @ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ℘ ℔.........	13 @ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℘ ℔.........	13 @ 15
Store Packed Butter, ℘ ℔.........	13 @ 16

CHEESE.

The great bulk arriving is in very bad order—heated and ruffled up. Sales are made at our quotations, though any extra fine selected would bring higher figures. We quote

New Cheese, fine, ℘ ℔.........	8 @ 9
New Cheese, fair, ℘ ℔.........	5 @ 7
English Dairy, ℘ ℔.........	9 @ 11
Pineapple, ℘ ℔.........	10 @ 13

EGGS.

Arrive in poor condition, owing to the very hot weather. We quote State and Ohio, Philadelphia and Jersey, at 17c.@18c. ℘ dozen, to count out.

FRUITS.

We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℘ ℔.........	7½ @ 8
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ℘ ℔......	7 @ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℘ ℔..	10 @ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled..	6 @ 8
Black Cherries, ℘ ℔.........	4 @ 6
Cherries, sour, ℘ ℔.........	8 @ 10
Blackberries, ℘ bushel.........	3 00 @ —
Raspberries & black caps, ℘ 100 bask.	2 00 @ 8 00
Gooseberries, ℘ bushel.........	2 50 @ 3 50
Whortleberries, ℘ bushel.........	3 50 @ 4 00
Currants, ℘ ℔.........	4 @ 5

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ℘ bushel.........	$1 00 @ $1 10
Medium, ℘ bushel.........	75 @ 90
Kidney, ℘ bushel.........	1 62½ @ 1 75
Marrowfat, ℘ bushel.........	1 25 @ 1 50
Red, ℘ bushel.........	1 75 @ 2 00
China, ℘ bushel.........	1 62½ @ 1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℘ ℔.........	10 @ 12
Fowls, ℘ ℔.........	10 @ 11
Ducks, ℘ pair, tame.........	56 @ 75
Spring Chickens, ℘ pair.........	75 @ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℘ pair.........	63 @ 69
Turkeys, ℘ ℔.........	10 @ —
Spring Chickens, ℘ pair.........	38 @ 62
Wild Pigeons, per doz.........	1 00 @ —
Tame Pigeons, each.........	12½ @ —
Geese, each.........	62½ @ 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ℘ ℔.........	8½ @ 8¾
Beef carcases, ℘ ℔.........	6 @ 8
Mutton carcases, ℘ ℔.........	5 @ 7
Veal carcases, ℘ ℔.........	7 @ 10
Spring Lambs, ℘ ℔.........	11 @ 14

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes, ℘ bbl.........	1 50 @ 2 00
Green Peas—℘ bbl.........	1 50 @ 2 00
String Beans—℘ bbl.........	1 00 @ 1 50
Spinach, ℘ bbl.........	62½ @ 75
Radishes, ℘ 100 bunches.........	— @ 50
Leeks, ℘ doz. bunches.........	— @ 75
Green Onions, ℘ 100 bunches.........	5 00 @ —
Parsley, ℘ doz. bunches.........	— @ 25
Cabbages, ℘ 100.........	4 00 @ 6 00
Tomatoes, ℘ basket.........	1 50 @ 2 25
Cucumbers, ℘ 100.........	2 50 @ —
Green Corn, ℘ 100.........	1 50 @ —
Beets, ℘ 100 bunches.........	3 00 @ 4 00
Bermuda Onions, ℘ ℔.........	3 @ 3½
Turnips, 100 bunches.........	3 00 @ 4 00
Squash, ℘ bbl.........	— @ 1 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 29 bbls. Ashes, 1,902 bbls. Flour, 13,580 bush. Wheat, 6,108 bush. Corn, 640 bush. Oats, 1,112 pkgs. Provisions, and 54 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81¼ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,673 bbls., including 1,443 bbls. Pots, and 230 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Maracaibo, at 11½c.; and 25 bags Rio, at 11¼c. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand at unchanged figures. Other kinds continue inactive.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of only 750 bales, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔......	9¼	9⅜	9½	9⅝
Middling, ℘ ℔......	11⅝	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔..	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜

FISH—Dry Cod continue in request, at from $4 25@$4 62½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are attracting very little attention, at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in to-day, though prices have generally favored buyers. The demand has been quite limited. The very warm weather has tended to lessen the inquiry. Most holders appear to be anxious to sell, and are disposed to make some further concessions to buyers of large lots. The demand, however, does not extend to these, as purchasers are reluctant to buy more than they immediately require. Unsound and inferior Flour attracts very little attention, and is unsettled in value. The day's sales comprise 6,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour....................	$4 00@ 5 60
Standard Superfine State...............	5 25@ 5 65
Extra State......................	5 75@ 6 10
Standard Superfine Western............	5 30@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	5 75@ 8 00
Inferior Extra Ohio................	5 70@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping..	6 05@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands.............	6 50@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee....................	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee....................	6 40@ 9 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri........	5 85@ 9 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee..	6 00@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported of 820 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$6 60 for mixed brands, and $6 65@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited request at previous quotations.

FRUITS—Raisins have been moderately dealt in, including Layer at $2 50@$2 55, and Bunch at $2 20 ℘ whole box. Other kinds have been in limited request at old figures. Sales by auction, to-day: 3,080 boxes Sicily and Sorrento Oranges, at $2 05@$3 15; and 1,489 boxes Lemons, at $1 10@$2 50 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 13,000 bush., including inferior to very choice White Michigan at $1 45@$1 80; amber Western at $1 51; very good White Kentucky at $1 70; fair to very good White Southern at $1 60@$1 70; choice new White Maryland at $1 85; and good to strictly prime Red Southern at $1 50@$1 56 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in rather better request, at, however, irregular prices. Sales 20,000 bushels at 87c.@89c. for fair to prime new mixed Western; 87c. for prime White Northern; 85c. for mixed Northern; and 85c. for unsound yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye is in limited request at 88c.@89c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 48c.@51c.; Western, 48c.@50c.; State, 45c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@45c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston 800 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Continue in moderate demand at unaltered rates. Stock of all kinds, 164,000, against 106,712 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including last year's crop, at 9c.@15c., and old at 4c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig, chiefly at $23 50 ℘ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½ ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Is in request, at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been less inquired for, yet prices have been pretty well sustained. Other kinds have not varied much.

LUMBER—Continues plenty and depressed, prices tending downward.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and 75c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 750 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.; and 20 hhds. Centrifugal, at 21c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive to-day, and prices are somewhat unsettled. The nominal quotation is $3 62½ ℘ 280 ℔s., but it is difficult to purchase lots here at this rate. Spirits Turpentine has been less active, sales having been reported of only 370 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45½c. ℘ gallon. Tar is dull and nominal. Resin has been quiet at former rates; sales to-day included 900 bbls. at $1 80@$2 for No. 2, and $1 87½ for Strained, ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—The general inquiry is restricted; prices are essentially unaltered. Crude Sperm, $1 27@$1 30; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 46c.@50c; Refined Whale, 55c.@63c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@61c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@94c.; Red Oil, 44c.@45c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 10 ℘ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 11, sales were reported of 1,922 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 25@$1 27½; and 1,260 bbls. Crude Whale, chiefly at 45c.@50c. ℘ gallon. 20,000 ℔s. Spermaceti also changed hands on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 11...	54,680	155,889	1,696,300
Same time last year.....	38,855	141,292	1,271,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales to-day, 7,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16@$16 10 for Mess, here; an unascertained price for Mess, deliverable in August and September; and $12 40@$12 45 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is in rather more request, yet is unchanged; sales to-day, 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet, at former rates. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 tierces, at from $4@$4 75, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in demand at essentially unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Clover, Flax and Timothy have been in very moderate request at about previous figures. Calcutta Linseed is inquired for at from $1 62½@$1 65 ℘ bushel.

SPELTER—Plates, 5c.@5¼c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Have been inactive at former prices. In Boston, 7,000 mats Cassia were sold at 20c.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after to-day, and sales have been confined to 700 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5⅝c.@6c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., and 500 boxes Havana, at 6¾c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 7,500 ℔s., at 10¾c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are attracting more attention, and prices are sustained.

TIN—The demand is limited for Pig, and pretty fair for Plates, at about previous quotations.

WHALEBONE—Is inactive at old figures. Sales in New Bedford, 4,500 ℔s. North-west, and South Sea on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 27c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 100 bales Cotton, at ½d.@5 32d. ℘ ℔. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake, on private terms. For Glasgow, 10,000 Pipe Staves, and 2,500 Butts, on private terms; also (reported) 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. The contract charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Aurora*, 1,640 tons, from Liverpool (chartered there) to Toulon, Coal, at 23s.; ships *Onward* and *R. Jacobs*, at Liverpool, from Glasgow to New-York, Coal, 21s.; Sard. bark *Cleopatra*, 417 tons, hence to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, $22, and Hhds., in proportion; ship *Oriental*, 1,655 tons, to Melbourne, $18,000; ship *Malay*, 850 tons, to San Francisco, about $15,000; a Neap. brig, 300 tons, to Newcastle, E. Resin, 1s. 7½d.; a ship from James River to Bordeaux, Tobacco, 27s. 6d.; a Bre. ship from Port Neuf to London, £4; a bark, 500 tons, from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, £3 15s.; a ship, 678 tons, from Buctouche to a direct port in the British Channel, £3 7s. 6d.; a brig, 299 tons, from Quebec to London, £4 7s. 6d.; a brig, 1,800 bbls., to Malta, $1,400; a Dutch brig from Philadelphia to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15; bark *Greyhound*, 265 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back to an Atlantic port, about $4,000; a brig, 320 tons, from Richmond to Rio, Flour $1, and back to United States, Coffee 50c. ℘ bag; one, 194 tons, hence to Bahia, $1 ℘ bbl., and back to New-York, 40c. ℘ bag, or if from Rio, 50c.; a schooner, 121 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, Guano, $4; one from Jacksonville to Trinidad, P. S., $12; a brig, 320 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a bark from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhds. Staves, $12; a bark, 450 tons, to Havana, Coal, $3; one from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; clipper *Ida D. Rogers*, 216 tons, from Malaga to San Francisco, new Fruit; ship *Astrea*, 750 tons, from Boston to Melbourne; a brig, 199 tons, to Sicily *via* Malta, and back; a Norwegian bark to Antwerp, Spirits Turpentine, &c.; a brig from Laguna to London, Logwood, and a schooner, 113 tons, to St. Kitts, on terms not made public.

DRY GOODS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Now offer the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING PATENT Woven Skirts, 12 springs, at $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $8 per dozen, 12 springs at $11, and 14 springs at $14. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A SLIDE LATHE, BED 8 TO 12 FEET long, to swing 18 to 24 inches, and gearing for cutting screws. Any one having such a lathe for sale, address Box No. 217 Jersey City Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row. Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

Editorial Letters from the Seat of War.

The letters from Mr. Raymond and "Malakoff," which we published on Tuesday, from the Seat of War, describing the great battle of Solferino, will all be re-published in the Weekly Times to-day, and may be procured at the Publication Office in wrappers. Price, four cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Etna* from Liverpool, simultaneously with the *Canada*, on the 2d inst., we receive highly interesting details of European news. A very late dispatch by the *Canada* also gives particulars of the war movement in Italy not otherwise received. The entire allied army had passed the Mincio, and been joined by the command of Prince Napoleon, numbering 35,000 men. The Emperor had stated in a telegram to Paris his design of acting upon Verona, leaving the Sardinians to capture Peschiera, and Prince Napoleon to watch Mantua. A *corps d'armée* was to be organized at Brescia to guard the passes of the Tyrol. Garibaldi had returned to the Valtelline, with the design of clearing the Austrians from the Pass of the Stelvio. Severe encounters had already occurred near Bormio. Nothing further is known of the state of the Papal Provinces. Mr. Perkins, of Boston, it is stated, barely escaped from the savage massacre by the Papal troops at Perugia.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana, July 8, arrived here last evening. Her news, which is of subordinate interest, has been mainly anticipated by the *Empire City*, at New-Orleans.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the Canadas, commenced their Sixth Annual Convention at Troy yesterday. About three hundred delegates were present, representing twenty States, the Canadas and New-Brunswick. The business yesterday was principally preliminary. Two sessions a day are to be held, with religious services each evening.

The Trade Sales commenced in Boston yesterday, and were very fully attended. The sales were of boots and shoes, glassware and carriages. To-day the sales of dry-goods will commence.

A thunderstorm of unusual violence burst upon the City yesterday afternoon about 5½ o'clock, accompanied by deluging showers and whirlwinds. It lasted nearly two hours, when it cleared, leaving the atmosphere a good deal cooler than it had been, and the streets vastly cleaner. Considerable damage was done in various parts of the City, but nothing of a very serious nature. The flagstaffs of the Bowery Theatre and the St. Nicholas Hotel were shattered into splinters by the lightning, one of the large trees in the Park was prostrated, and the ailanthuses lost a good many of their limbs and a good deal of their foliage. It had been one of the hottest, sultriest, and most wilting days of the season. Two valuable horses were killed by the lightning, one in Broadway and one standing near the Everett House.

The Collins steamers have at last been sold, and they will be Collins steamers no longer. The *Adriatic*, the *Baltic*, and the *Atlantic* have been purchased by Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Davidge, who represent the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The price paid for the three ships is less than a million of dollars. The *Adriatic*, which has cost $1,300,000 to her late owners, is to be sent into the Pacific, to run between Panama and San Francisco.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) had a volunteer parade last evening, in full uniform, the object being to call upon Col. Duryea, at his residence, and present the unanimous request of the Regiment that he would reconsider his purpose to resign. Some 450 turned out, forming on Union-square at 8½ o'clock P. M. Proceeding to his residence in Thirty-Eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, a Committee presented an address to Col. Duryea, through W. E. Ulshoeffer, to which the Colonel replied, reaffirming his purpose to retire from the command. The parade and all the proceedings attracted a large number of spectators.

The closing exercises of the academic year at the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, yesterday, were of a very interesting character. The proficiency of the pupils, exhibited variously, was gratifying to the numerous friends of the Institution who were present, and highly creditable to the President and instructors. In the evening the Associated Alumni of the High Class gathered in the chapel, and listened to an oration by W. W. Angus, and a poem by Mrs. I. L. Peet, both graduates of the Institution.

Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday selected from the seven names presented by the Corporation Counsel for Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the proposed extension of Central Park, those of Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer; Hawley D. Clapp, keeper of the Everett House, and Richard Kelly. Mr. Clapp was the nominee of the Park Commissioners, and Mr. Kelly of the Mayor.

The Live Stock markets have been largely oversupplied during the past week. The receipts of Beef Cattle for the week numbered 4,257, or 1,161 more than the previous week, and full 600 more than the weekly average for all of last year. This excessive supply, together with the very hot weather, depressed prices greatly at yesterday's general market—the average decline from the previous market being fully 1 cent ⅌ lb. on the estimated dressed weight. About 500 head were still unsold last evening. Many of the cattle were still-fed, and suffered greatly from the heat. Milch Cows—Receipts for the week, 171; very little demand, and prices still quite low. Veal Calves—Receipts for the week, 857, which is more than could be sold, even with a concession of ½ cent ⅌ lb. in selling rates. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week, 10,496; demand rather more than met, and a decline of 25c.@37c. ⅌ head. Swine—Receipts for the week, 2,169; demand rather light, although a little brisker, at slightly improved rates.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 750 bales. Prices were quoted steady. Flour was less active, and was heavy. Wheat and Corn were moderately inquired for. Pork was plenty and cheaper; the principal sales were made to fill contracts and for future delivery. Beef, Lard, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Hides, Leather, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Naval Stores were less active, as were likewise Sugars. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 582.

War Correspondence.

After a careful examination of the English journals which reached us yesterday by the *Etna*, with mails to the 2d of July, we fee ourselves warranted in claiming a decided superiority for the American Press as represented in our own correspondence from the seat of war, over our contemporaries on the other side of the water. Up to the morning of July 1, a week after the sanguinary battle of Solferino, not one of the London journals had published any account of the action, nearly so full, coherent and intelligible as is contained in the letters of our correspondents; which, written on the very night of the great struggle, were already several hundred miles on their way across the Atlantic, before the meagre sketches given in the London journals were issued to their readers.

Some of the English newspapers have even contented themselves with publishing letters received from Turin, nearly three hundred miles west of the scene of conflict, and made up, therefore, of the merest chance gossip and flying rumor. Of this character is the correspondence of the London *Standard*, a furiously Derbyite and Austrian sheet, which we reproduce in our columns to-day, with the rest of our foreign extracts. The representative of this journal, it will be observed, does his best, in a small way, to detract from the conduct of the Allies and from the glory of the French arms and the French Sovereign. He criticises the minutest movements of the Austrians, too, as decisively as if he had been on the battle-field himself, and assumes, throughout, an air of information highly ludicrous. We fix the attention of our readers upon this otherwise worthless account, because it is a particularly striking instance of the ready malignity and the slow intelligence which the majority of the English Press have shown in all their treatment of the present war.

The Austrian Position.

When the news of the battle of Solferino first reached this City, and in commenting upon the singular movement by which the Austrian army, after reaching the goal of its long flight and taking up a formidable position on the left bank of the Mincio, was suddenly thrown back into the face of the advancing French, we suggested that this rash and disastrous manœuvre would probably prove to have been the maiden essay in the military art of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and to have been performed in opposition to the wishes and counsel of Baron Hess.

This suggestion is now confirmed, and we are expressly informed that the battle of Solferino was fought on the responsibility of the young Austrian sovereign. This fact, known to his army, must inevitably add to the demoralizing depression produced by their defeat, and cast a paralyzing influence over the further movements of the troops while His Imperial Majesty remains at their head.

No monarch should permit himself to be beaten at the head of his troops in his first battle, for, while the prestige of royalty gives a tenfold value to the genius of command in the eyes of an army, the same prestige makes the incompetency of a leader infinitely more disheartening to his soldiers. An unfortunate general may be overruled; but the Imperial master of the legions of Austria must be supreme in his camp while he honors it with his presence. And the actual situation of the Austrians in Italy is one so full of peril, that every circumstance, however seemingly immaterial, that can possibly tend to raise the spirits or to chill the temper of an army, becomes of signal importance to those who would estimate the chances of the immediate future.

Within the limits of the Venetian States—that is, between the Mincio and the Adriatic—the whole force of Austria in Italy is now concentrated. The main body of that force numbering, probably, not far from 300,000 men, under the command of Francis Joseph in person, occupies a line of battle stretching from Verona to Mantua, and resting upon the river Adige. To this body is opposed the line of battle of the Allies, lying along a nearly parallel formation, from Peschiera by the Mincio as far as Goito; the army of Prince Napoleon, forty thousand strong, having passed Mantua immediately after the victory of Solferino, and effected a junction with the main body at Valeggio on the left bank of the Mincio. According to a telegraphic dispatch sent from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress, and published in the *Moniteur*, it was the intention of the French Emperor to advance his line of battle obliquely against Verona, leaving Mantua to be watched by his right wing under Prince Napoleon at Goito; Peschiera to be invested by the Sardinians on his left and rear, and his line of communication with his base of operations to be protected from any flank attack through the Tyrol by an army at Brescia. This publication of his intended movements is the first instance of a departure on the part of the Emperor from the closest reserve as to the future which has occurred during the present campaign. It must have been intended either as a cloak to some very different operation, or as a proclamation to France and the world of his perfect conviction that he had gained so complete an ascendancy over the enemy as to render strategic reserve no longer a matter of the first necessity. A careful review of the facts inclines us to the latter inference.

The superiority of the Allies in the field has been already demonstrated; and their present advantages of position will appear on a very slight examination. By the victory of Solferino the Austrians were definitely driven beyond the Mnicio in such a manner as to secure the passage of that stream to the Allies, and thus to sacrifice all that the Austrian commanders had unquestionably hoped to gain by their hasty retreat through Lombardy. For by crossing the Mincio as conquerors, the Allies have at once secured their own line of communications, and contracted the base of the Austrian operations. The whole of Lombardy has now become, with Sardinia and France, the open base of the allied position. By the railways running throughout Northern Italy, all the materials and provisions of war of which three contiguous, fertile and friendly countries can dispose, are brought directly into communication with the Allies, who hold the Mincio, invest Peschiera, and advance against the line of the Adige. The Austrians, on the other hand, can no longer count upon an uninterrupted line of communications by the Adige and the Trent railway through the Tyrol—this line being broken by the investment of Peschiera, and threatened by the allied operations on the Lago di Garda. When the Italians of the Tyrol rose against Austria in 1848, they asked of Sardinia only 2,000 men to hold the Val di Noun against the whole Austrian power; and there can be no doubt that a demonstration of 5,000 or 6,000 men, such as was begun from Saló on the Lago di Garda before the 20th of June, must speedily result in isolating Verona from the Tyrol. The real base of the Austrian operations lying beyond the Alps, the only line of communications which can now be said to be positively open to the Austrian forces is the circuitous route from Verona and from Venice, by Vicenza and Udine, around the northern gulf of the Adriatic to Trieste. In point of fact, therefore, the Allies are at this moment nearer to their base of operations than the Austrians are to theirs; and as the route by Udine is distinctly menaced by the French fleet and expeditionary army in the Adriatic, it seems to be clear that another great battle within the square which at present incloses the whole disposable Austrian force, and another allied victory, would leave Verona and Mantua at the mercy of the conqueror, the time of their surrender to be determined by the efficiency of the new devices of war which we are assured Napoleon intends to prove upon these famous fortresses. The combined generalship of Count Gyulai and of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has virtually thrown away for Austria every serious advantage which the possession of the *quadrilatére* of the Mincio and the Adige promised her in a great Lombard campaign.

The New English Ministry and the War.

The members of the new English Ministry, which has rather coalesced around Lord Palmerston than been called by him into office, have gone to their constituents and have been returned with permission to represent the people in serving the Queen. This process is usually a very simple one, and as it is a deferential act of formal respect to the independence of the English electors, the return of the Ministers is generally acquiesced in as a matter of course. At the recent election, the people of Tiverton excused the Premier, Lord Palmerston, from even the shadow of a canvass; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, stood alone in the distinction of being called upon to face a strong and well-organized opposition. The result in this isolated instance of a Parliamentary contest must do more to strengthen the hands of Lord Palmerston's Government on the great question of foreign policy than any other feature of its formation. Mr. Gladstone, as our readers know, sat in Parliament for the University of Oxford. The representatives of the great English Universities occupy a very pecular position, and enjoy many conventional privileges, one of which, up to this time never questioned, was the silent understanding that a member once chosen for Oxford or Cambridge should never again be opposed, excepting for some very grave and flagrant reason.

In attempting to defeat Mr. Gladstone, therefore, when he went to the University after his acceptance of office, the Conservatives made the strongest possible demonstration of their dissatisfaction with his course in lending his strength as a man of the highest personal character, the most brilliant ability, and the most statesman-like accomplishments, to the successors of Lord Derby and the conquerors of the Carlton Club. They departed from time-honored academic custom in a country where custom has the force of law and the great academies are powers in the State, expressly that they might strike down if possible the most conspicuous adherent who had been drawn to the new Government by his deep antipathy to Austria and his strong sympathy with the Italian cause. There was a flavor of partisan Aindictiveness too, in the proceeding, doubtless; and when the respectable Marquis of Chandos lent his decent talents and his lordly name to the scheme of depriving Oxford of her brightest ornament, he probably persuaded himself that he was doing a great act of justice in becoming the instrument of retribution upon a man who, having once been a Conservative, had dared, to differ from Lord Derby on the question of European relations after agreeing with Sir Robert Peel on the question of home policy. But the gist of the appeal made to the Academic electors was a reliance upon the old Tory and High Church hatred of France; the old Tory and High Church regard for Austria, "England's ally of Trafalgar and Waterloo."

The appeal was made and answered. Mr. Gladstone is once more member for Oxford University, and the new English Ministry makes its proclamation of neutrality to Europe, with the luminous commentary appended of Mr. Gladstone's famous letter on the condition of political prisoners at Naples, and of his long and well-known devotion to the interests of Italian independence. The moral effect of his presence in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet will, therefore, have been decidedly intensified by the very means on which his enemies relied for doing him a political spite, and for damaging the Government to which his genius contributes its splendor.

This circumstance is of the more importance to the right action of Great Britain, that certain other members of the new Ministry are notoriously men of slender information and antiquated views on the subject of European affairs. Several of them betrayed, in their speeches to their constituents, evidences of an ignorance or an infatuation in this respect which, but for the overwhelming influence of men like Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell, might have tended seriously to compromise the Cabinet in dealing with the belligerent and neutral States of the Continent. Sir Charles Wood, in particular, whose energies have been skillfully turned by Lord Palmerston in the direction of India, uttered some very sad stuff about France and Germany to the electors of Halifax, and was snubbed for his pains when he hinted the possibility of "treaty complications" which might draw England into the war if Germany should become involved in it. Sir Richard Bethel went a step further, and talked about playing King Canute to the Emperor Napoleon III., who was to be told by England, at a certain point in his career, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Language of this kind, which would have been in the worst possible taste on the lips of a neutral minister, were England the arbitress of Europe, is of course in the present state of things simply ludicrous. But the ventilation of such frantic twaddle as this by responsible members of the English Liberal Party proves how difficult is the task Lord Palmerston has undertaken; and how important it is that the statesmanlike policy which his Lordship is known to have determined upon should be strengthened by just such demonstrations as the victory of Mr. Gladstone within the very entrenched camp of ancient Tory England.

The refusal of Mr. Cobden to accept the office tendered him has probably surprised the friends of that gentlemen more than the Premier by whom the offer was made. Mr. Cobden would doubtless have been a good working member of the new Government, but all the moral support that was to be derived by Lord Palmerston from his presence in the Cabinet has practically been secured by the mere proffer of place. The duties of President of the Board of Trade may be as well discharged by radical Mr. James Wilson as by radical Mr. Richard Cobden; and as the essential point for Lord Palmerston was to prove his wish to conciliate radicalism the object of the Ministerial chemist may be considered to have been attained. Nine-tenths of Mr. Cobden's friends will count Lord Palmerston's offer to the Viscount for a deed of liberalism, and Mr. Cobden's refusal to the Reformer for a crotchet. On the subject of foreign policy, Mr. Cobden would have been a cipher, as he has admitted in a curious letter his own incompetency to understand the struggle now going on in Europe. So far as his name carries any significance on the Continent, it has already done its work, for Europe knows Richard Cobden as the apostle of peace and free-trade, and therefore as the natural enemy of Austria. The conjunction of such a name with those of Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone, is really an intervention of England, morally in behalf of France and Italy, however resolutely the new Government may cling to its official standard of absolute neutrality. It is a voice that echoes, in accents not the less imperative that they are more pacific, the decisive warning just before administered to the German States by the Government of the Czar; and it can hardly fail to weigh more heavily in the balance of the Confederation than the rapacious rhapsodies of Bavaria, or the conceited circulars of Saxony.

The Collins Steamers.

The arrangements for the sale of the Collins steamships have at last been completed, but the announcement of their sale on Monday was premature; negotiations were then pending, but it was not until the day after that the terms offered were accepted. It is understood that the purchasers are Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Davidge, who represent the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies. The price to be paid for the three ships is something less than a million of dollars, which falls considerably short of the cost of one of them, the *Adriatic*, alone. But the sale is regarded as an advantageous one, though the ships are in perfect order, and the *Adriatic* is undoubtedly the finest, as she is the largest vessel afloat, the *Great Eastern* alone excepted. It will be a relief to the public mind to know that these ships, in which so much interest has been felt, are at last to be put to some good use instead of being left to rot at their wharf. They may be regarded as the last of their race, the days when such giants traversed the ocean will be spoken of in the past tense before long. Iron and screws are fast driving wooden walls and side-wheels from the ocean.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—This young and vigorous Society, which has already given the musical public a series of excellent entertainments, has projected a new enterprise, of a very attractive character. For Wednesday evening of next week, the Union offer a moonlight musical excursion on the Hudson; starting at 4 P. M., and proceeding up the river to Cozzens' and the Highlands. A concert of vocal and instrumental music is to be given during the upward trip, the Union performing some of its best choruses. The passage down will be devoted to dancing, and Dodworth's services are engaged. The steamer *Rip Van Winkle* and a barge have been chartered for the trip, and it is intended that the entertainment shall be a pleasant affair, and entirely unexceptionable. The price of tickets is fixed at a moderate figure, and there is no reason to doubt that the good people of the Mendelssohn will find their account in this combination of fresh air and musical entertainment. Even at the performances of the Union these two luxuries rarely come together. The managers deserve the thanks of the heated town for offering so fair an opportunity.

The severe storm of last evening diminished very materially the numbers of the frequenters at the various theatres.

The benefit of Mr. Blake, at the Metropolitan, was, comparatively with the success which usually attends this favorite actor's appeals, but poorly attended.

Laura Keene's theatre, where the Misses Gougenheim are presenting very attractive pieces very well played, was comparatively empty, as was also Wallack's.

At Niblo's there was a very good house, as there always is when Mr. Burton plays, "weather or no"—and he acted last night in Morton's comedy of "Begone Dull Care, or the School for Grown Children" as well as ever he did before. This comedy is one of those old-fashioned pieces that are really good in spite of their gross absurdity. They are ever healthy, and their moral is all the more surely enforced when, as in the case of this comedy of "Begone Dull Care" they are not too frequently repeated. Mrs. Hughes, one of the cleverest and most reliable actresses on the stage, played *Dame Ryeland* admirably. Mr. Davenport's *Young Revel* was good. The *Young Ryeland* was also well done in spite of a superfluous reverberation of the letter R, which smacks fiercely of the other side of the town. Mrs. Hughes would doubtless have exhibited quite as much emotion if her son had simply said "mother," and not "mother-r-r-." By the way, the *habitués* of Niblo's theatre will doubtless be very glad when the regular Orchestra comes back again. The present arrangement is exceedingly painful.

There was to have been, and perhaps there was, a grand "Sommernacht's Fest" at Conrad's Garden last evening. The storm began just in time to prevent our venturing so far, and we hope to learn today that the performance was postponed.

The rehearsals for Mr. Maretzek's grand musical festival at Jones' Wood, on the 18th inst., are going on with great assiduity, and everything promises a wonderful success. Such a festival as this will be, has probably never been witnessed in any metropolis in the world before. There may have been greater pyrotechnic exhibitions by themselves, and there may have been more extensive musical celebrations; but such a combination of music, fireworks, dancing, equestrian and gymnastic exercises was never announced before. It will be a public ball of the most respectable description, enlivened by the finest music in the country, lit up by showers of rockets, and surveyed from balloons several hundred feet over head.

At the Metropolitan Theatre this evening, Mr. Duffield, the Manager, will take his benefit, and, according to the custom of managers, he has selected the best bill of the season for the occasion. Besides the "Love Chase" and part of the "School for Scandal," Mr. Duffield will sing, between the pieces, Albert Pike's song of the "Arkansas Gentleman," describing the adventures—gambling and otherwise—of that extraordinary spirit's extraordinary life. The Metropolitan is one of the coolest theatres in the City, and Mr. Duffield's popularity will, it is supposed, insure a full house.

The Palace Garden continues to enjoy abundant patronage. This pleasant resort is attended not only by the humbler classes, but also by families of the highest standing. The entertainments provided for the delectation of visitors are unexceptionable, and the Garden is in every respect well conducted.

The Victory of the Times.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, June 12.

The first direct correspondence from the battle-field of Solferino was published yesterday morning by the New-York Times, which has thus outstripped, not only its American cotemporaries, but also the English journals, in which we find as yet no letters. The journals of Paris have this time beaten the Londoners, as is proved by the letter we borrowed yesterday from the *Patrie* of the 29th, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Granteguin, Purser of the *Arago*.

Mr. H. J. Raymond, who signs his letter, was not only able to describe the latter part of the great battle, from his own personal observation, but also, with the practical celerity of a true American, succeeded in getting his dispatches into the mail in time to reach the steamer from Havre. The military victory of the Allies has thus been the occasion for an editorial victory of the Times. That journal has shown too sincere a sympathy with us in our triumphs for us not to felicitate it cordially on its own.

Another American at the Seat of War.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a letter dated at the battle field of Magenta, June 26, describing the appearance of the field. The writer says:

"Among the many visitors to the place, (and it seems to be much frequented, and the people already sell relics of the battle,) I found the principal editor of the New-York Times, and 'Malakoff,' the Paris correspondent of the same paper. As might have been expected they were in pursuit of the 'latest news.' They had come down from Paris to get the earliest and most authentic information from the seat of war, and were to proceed to Brescia and the head-quarters of the Allies, being accredited with letters to the Emperor from the Minister of War at Paris. 'Malakoff' is to write from the camp of the Allies, hereafter, and the American readers will continue to appreciate his great industry, judgment and taste in the selection of his topics and the finished style of his letters. No other paper in America will have such means for full and correct news from the seat of war as the New-York Times. The course of the Times on the "Italian question" has won for it the attention and respect of the friends of Italian freedom in Europe. Its articles on that subject are quoted at length in the French and Italian journals. I have just met Mr. Betts of New-York, (son of Judge Betts,) and lady and sister, and Mr. Elliott. I send you a map of the present theatre of the war. To-morrow I proceed by diligence to Brescia, from which you may expect a line, should any items of interest transpire.
F.

Avocations of Rival N. Y. Newspapers—The New-York Times has achieved a victory over the Press of Europe and America. The correspondents of that journal, at the seat of war, have succeeded in forwarding a written account of the battle of Solferino in advance of the camp followers of the Paris and London Press. While the Times chroniclers are thus engaged, the rival reporters of the New-York *Tribune* are keeping the run of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles.—*Boston Courier.*

War Letters.

There are no people that can give descriptions of battles so well as the professional writers of the English and American press. Russell, of the London *Times*, made fortune as well as reputation by his Crimean correspondence, and now we have an American Russell in Lombardy, who, if he goes on as well as he has begun, will surpass the original. The letter of "Malakoff," the correspondent of the New-York Times, which we published yesterday, is, all things considered, as good as any of Russell's. It is better than that of his employer, Mr. Raymond, not in point of style, but in the clearness of the narrative and the vivid picture of the battle that it gives. It must be remembered that it was written after a day of immense fatigue and excitement, and amid all the confusion of the battle-field. There have been no letters from Italy since the war began, either in the English or French papers, so good as those of the Times. It was a great hit for that journal to receive such letters and publish them in advance of all others. Where were the *Herald* and the *Tribune*?—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Institution of the Deaf and Dumb.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE TERM—ALUMNI MEETING—ORATION BY W. W. ANGUS—POEM BY MRS. I. L. PEET.

The closing exercises of the forty-first academical year of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday in the chapel of the Institution at Fanwood, Washington Heights, commencing at 3 o'clock. The hall was filled by the pupils and their friends. The latter occupied seats near the platform, and the pupils, all neatly clad, and wearing silk badges indicating their respectives degrees of merit, were seated behind them.

The President, Harvey P. Peet, L.L.D., opened the exercises with a brief address. He said that through the good Providence of God they were brought to the close of another academic year. The health of the pupils of the Institution was good, but there had been thirty or forty cases of measles among them. During the year not a single pupil had been taken away by death. The children numbered three hundred and five, and were divided into fifteen classes, each class under the care of a special teacher. The exercises on the present occasion would be confined to the highest class. The degrees of proficiency of the pupils varied; there were those who scarcely had any knowledge of God, and others were far advanced in religious knowledge. The class that would now be examined was under the instruction of Mr. Isaac Lewis Peet, and had been in the Institution ten years.

Three male and three female pupils of the high class now ascended the platform, and while they were engaged in writing brief essays on the blackboard, Mr. I. L. Peet explained the difference between the American and German systems in the education of the deaf mute. In Germany the course of instruction was aimed at the development of the organs of articulation. The pupils were not allowed to make signs, and, therefore could not freely communicate with each other. The mental faculties were not cultivated. The American system, by means of signs, developed the mental faculties at an early age, and was superior in this respect to the German system. He made the explanation partly in reply to a question with regard to the difference between the two systems, propounded to him by the Hon. Mr. Conklin, who was present.

The exercises which followed consisted of written definitions and views, placed on the blackboard by the pupils, with regard to various subjects proposed by the audience. These extemporaneous performances were exceedingly creditable to all of those who engaged in them. The theme of one of the most able essays was: "The War in Italy." The writer expressed the opinion that a great battle would soon be fought on the banks of the Mincio, and predicted that the Allies would be victorious. When told that such a battle had been fought, and had resulted in favor of the French and Sardinians, he smiled, and appeared to be greatly gratified with the accordance of the fact with his predictions. It would appear that he was one of those who do not read the newspapers.

The recitation of Coleridge's "Mont Blanc" in the sign language, interpreted to the audience by Prof. Peet, elicited a great deal of applause.

The President stated that, according to the laws of the State, a Committee had been appointed to examine into the proficiency of the pupils. Their report had been prepared and accepted, would now be read by the Hon. George Folsom, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Folsom read the report, in which the names of those recommended for admission to advanced classes were set forth. The following-named pupils, who have completed a course of seven years' instruction, were entitled to diplomas:

David Ray Tillinghast, Albert Knight, Henry A. Rumrill, Alfred O. Crandall, Jeremiah Shumway, William Brennan, John Scannell, Elijah Blakeman, Wm. Linan, Henry Fessenden, Chas. Sweet, Wm. H. H. Brewer, George H. Bristol, Samuel H. Kee, Dennis H. Brophy, Felix F. Aymerick, Willis Hubbard, Catharine Steele, Solina Green, Elizabeth A. Pottinger, Eliza Colhoun, Julia Conklin, Catharine Robinson, Rosalthe A. Riddle, Catharine Donovan, Sarah E. Campbell, Mary L. Goodrich, Susan Fitzpatrick, Catharine Saunders, Catharine Lester Brewer, Caroline H. Park, Mary Brown, Sarah A. Glass, Martha E. Lewis, Fanny F. Freeman.

The following were entitled to diplomas of the highest grade, having completed a full course of three years' study in the high class:

William W. Farnum, Sidney J. Vail, Charles W. Strong, Albert A. Barnes, John Witschief, Gilbert Hicks, Fanny Smith, Emily Thorne, Antoinette A. Noyes, and Sarah J. Christy.

The report was signed by Hon. George Folsom, Erastus Brooks and H. P. Peet. The same gentleman read the report of the Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the pupils. In this document, which was very lengthy, it was stated that the institution was in a very prosperous condition, and fully deserved the support of the people of the State. The report and everything else that was read was interpreted to the pupils in the sign language, by Prof. Peet.

Albert A. Barnes, of the Graduating Class, delivered the valedictory in the sign language. Prof. Peet was compelled to omit the reading of it, because the thunder storm, which had for some time been impending had now burst forth, and it was too dark to read. During the storm, by-the-way, one of the telegraph poles at Fort Washington was levelled with the ground by the tempest. The teachers said the address was a well written one. With it the exercises of the afternoon closed. During the intermission between them and those that were to take place in the evening, the audience partook of a beautiful repast in the large dining-hall of the institution.

In the evening the members of the Alumni Association of the High Class assembled in the chapel, to listen to an oration and poem, to be delivered by two of their number.

The audience was large and appreciative. The sign language of course was used by the orator and poetess, but Professor Peet read their productions aloud as they were delivered.

Mr. W. W. Angus, a graduate of the High Class, and a teacher in the institution, delivered the oration. He said he felt honored in being called on to address them, and expressed the hope that his effort would be judged of leniently. It was natural and proper that men should entertain sentiments of gratitude and affection toward the institution within whose walls they had acquired that mental and moral discipline which fitted them for the proper use and enjoyment of life. It was this feeling which had led to the formation of alumni associations, whose common bond of union was a veneration for the foster-mother under whose care their members have learned, if not what makes them men, at least what makes their manhood of more use to themselves and others. The deaf and dumb had special cause to regard with filial sentiments the institution where, if their souls were not created, they at least were first made aware that they possessed such things as souls. Mr. Angus urged his fellow-graduates not to forget that they should continue to be seekers after knowledge all their lives. Their education was never finished, and in books and the society of their fellow-men they should constantly endeavor to improve themselves. The oration was a production of great merit and was loudly applauded.

Mrs. I. L. Peet, a graduate of 1853, was the poetess of the occasion and her Muse did ample justice to it. The opening stanzas of her poem are well worth repeating:

> "Low bending at thy shrine I come,
> O! radiant Muse of Song!
> And though no sound my voice may wake,
> No low deep tone the echoes break,
> That tremble round thy throne.
>
> Perchance my *hand* may touch the lyre,
> And bid some chord to thrill.
> And, though the minstrel's home land be
> The realm of Silence, still may she
> Bring soul gifts at thy will."

Then, as seen in a dream, she described the institution, and traced the future career of its graduates. The following chaplet for one of the heroes of the Italian war, was gracefully interwoven among the many flowers of poesy with which her production was adorned:

> "Turn we our eyes across the sea.
> And, lo! the blackening smoke of war
> Dims thy blue skies, O, Italy,
> And thunders echo from afar.
> But, land of beauty and of song,
> Thy sufferings shall not be for long.
>
> O, mother! worthy of thy son,
> O, Garibaldi! unto thee
> Shall yet reëcho the glad shout,
> 'Our own bright Italy is free!'
> And speaking hands on this glad shore
> Shall tell the story o'er and o'er."

In conclusion, in words which were fitted together as euphoniously as those which we have quoted, she urged her fellow-graduates so to live that in their lives the Institution might find its eulogy.

Mrs. Peet illustrated the action of the poem with a great deal of vivacity, and the audience frequently testified its appreciation of her effort. At its conclusion the applause was universal and long-continued.

After the evening exercises in the chapel, the Alumni had a pleasant reunion at supper, and in their silent language rehearsed reminiscences of their student life and called the dead past to life again.

The pupils of the institution will have a vacation during the warm season, and will not resume their studies until the middle of September.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

TAX UPON SUTLERS—OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS—AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Washington, Wednesday, July 13.

The War Department has adopted a regulation fixing the tax upon sutlers at posts occupied by one or more companies, at ten cents a month for each commissioned officer and enlisted man belonging to the command in each regiment. The fund accruing to it as above, or as much of it as may be necessary, will be appropriated to the maintenance of the band.

Dates from El Paso to the 28th of June state that the Apaches had stopped and robbed the mail-coach near Tucson. They had also robbed the Patagonia Mining Company of several thousand dollars worth of property. Other minor depredations had also been perpetrated by them, and they had committed one murder at the Copper Mines. A detachment of troops was ordered out by Col. Bonneville, but he had not men enough at his disposal to make an effective campaign. He recommends the erection of four new military posts in Arizona.

There was much consternation at Sonora, at the rise of the Opata and Yaque Indians, who are defeating the Mexican Government troops and advancing on the settlements.

A bitter contest is anticipated in New Mexico, between Mr. Otero and Judge Watts, for the delegateship.

Since the capture of Mazatlan by Pesquiera, there has been shipped, to San Francisco from Mazatlan, Guaymas and Manzanilla, silver to the amount of $11,000,000, while half as much more has probably been smuggled away by the British war vessels on the coast.

The Great Trade Sale at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, July 13.

The great Trade Sale opened this forenoon at Nos. 86 and 90 Pearl-street, with a catalogue of nearly 1,500 cases of boots and shoes. Terms, bills of $500 or under, cash; over $500, six months' satisfactory paper, or 4 per cent. discount for cash. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited, and the prices obtained generally considered satisfactory. Merchants from New-York, St. Louis, Chicago and Norfolk were among the principal purchasers.

The sale of glassware at No. 43 Sumner-street was also well attended. Terms: under $100, cash; over $100, six months' satisfactory paper, or five per cent. discount for cash. A large sale of plated ware was made on similar terms.

The sales of carriages in Federal-street attracted many customers. An elegant light barouche sold for $550, and other vehicles ranged downward to $110, for superior open wagons. The purchasers were mostly Southern and Western gentlemen.

The sales of Dry Goods will commence to-morrow.

National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, July 13.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the Canadas, assembled at Dr. Beman's Church in this city to-day. About three hundred delegates are present. Twenty States, the Canadas and New-Brunswick are represented. The Convention was called to order by F. A. Sheldon, of Troy, president of the last Convention.

For permanent officers, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia.
Vice-Presidents—J. B. Wilkins, of Richmond, Va.; Thos. Potts, St. Johns, N. B.; L. B. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.
Secretaries—W. J. Rheese, Washington, D. C.; C. L. Ives, New-Haven, Conn.; J. H. Poinger, New-Orleans, La.

The Convention will hold two sessions each day with religious services each evening until Friday. On Saturday the delegates go on a railroad excursion to Saratoga Springs.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that the Delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention were admitted to-day with the privilege of speaking and making motions on the questions connected with their mission.

A petition from the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, asking for indemnity for the destruction of the Free State Hotel at Leavenworth was referred.

The Nebraska Delegates presented a memorial, praying that the Convention take measures to extend the northern boundary of Kansas to the Nebraska River. Referred to a Special Committee.

Shocking Murder at South Baltimore Last Night.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 13.

Two rowdies, Thomas Eaton and George Burk, demanded of a peaceable citizen, W. H. Taylor, that he should go into a tavern and treat them. Taylor, refusing to do it, was seized by Eaton and knocked down, when Burk put a pistol on the back of the head of the prostrated man and blew his brains out. Burk escaped, but Eaton was arrested.

The United States Steam Frigate Lancaster.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 13.

The United States steam frigate *Lancaster* has returned here for repairs to her machinery.

The brig *Elizabeth Watts*, for Boston, has also returned here for repairs, having sprung aleak when off Cape Henlopen.

Fire in Rome, N. Y.

Rome, N. Y., Wednesday, July 13.

A fire broke out in a wood shed of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company at this place this afternoon. Seven hundred cords of wood were burned, besides six box and three platform cars; the loss to the Company is $6,000; no insurance.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia—More Coolies at Havana—The Markets—Local Health.

United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Elisha Howes, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans July 5, for New-York *via* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the afternoon of the same day for this port, reaching New-York last evening.

The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred 43 passengers at Havana and brings 133 passengers, $119,000 in specie, and a fair cargo for New-York.

A Bremen ship, from Macao, (108 days,) landed at Havana, 328 coolies, having lost 32 on the voyage. The 4th of July was celebrated on the Island with unusual enthusiasm, under the influence and preparation of the Consul General of the United States. The Sugar market was improved under the influence of latest news. Nos. 12 are worth 8¼ to 8½ reals per arobe. The other classes of Sugar have advanced in proportion. The stock on hand, 325,000 boxes, against 200,000 boxes in 1858. Freights have rather drooped in the last week, but there is prospect of improvement. Exchanges declining. London 14½ to 15 per cent. New-York and Northern cities 2¼ to 4½ do. New Orleans, 4¼ to 6½. United States Gold, 5½. Health good, both in New-Orleans and Havana.

Base Ball.

UNION, OF ELIZABETH CITY, *vs.* LIBERTY, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

These two clubs played an excellent match, at Elizabeth City, N. J., on Monday last. A very large assemblage of the first residents of the place, comprising a liberal proportion of ladies, were gratified spectators of the pastime. An elegant entertainment was participated in by both clubs, after which the Union escorted the Liberty Club and their friends to the cars. We give the score:

UNION.	H. L.	Runs	LIBERTY.	H. L.	Runs
G. Summers, c	2	2	W. Cortilyou, c. f	1	6
W. H. Woodruff, p	3	1	W. H. Hilderbrant, c	3	6
Dr. Oakley, 2d b	3	2	W. Bergen, p	0	8
E. Wade, 3d b	3	2	J. Van Arsdale, 2d b	2	7
W. H. Hinchman, s. s	4	1	C. Williams, 3d b	5	3
R. Rose, r. f	4	0	E. Stout, s. s	4	3
J. H. Clarke, l. f	2	2	H. Cortilyou, l. f	3	5
J. B. Drake, c. f	3	1	E. Sturgis, 1st b	6	3
John Bell, 1st b	3	1	J. Wanser, r. f	3	5
Total		12	Total		46

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	3	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—12
Liberty	4	3	6	3	3	1	6	1	19	—46

Scorer for Union—A. T. Mulford.
Scorer for Liberty—J. Van Nest.
Referee—C. Sniffen, of the Atlantic, of Brooklyn.

Osceola, of Brooklyn *vs.* Atlantic, of Jamaica.—The match between these clubs, which was commenced at Bedford, L. I., yesterday afternoon, was terminated by the severe storm, after two or three innings had been played. Notwithstanding the unusual warmth of the afternoon, a large audience had mustered to witness the sport.

PERSONAL.

Mr. L. Waggoner, editor of the Toledo *Blade*, has been assaulted in the street by some gamblers whose tricks he had exposed. He publishes a long personal statement of the difficulty, and adds that he shall continue his exposures, and risk the consequences.

The chair vacant in the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques of the French Institute, by the death of M. de Tocqueville, will be claimed by M. Jules Simon, author of *La Liberté*. His election, supported by M. Guizot, is all but assured.

Mr. Saunders, the Philadelphian sculptor, has just finished a marble bust of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia.

THE STORM.

Theatres and Hotels Struck by Lightning.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Chimneys Blown Down—Houses Unroofed and Destroyed.

Ships Breaking from their Moorings—Trees Blown Down—Horses Killed, &c.

At 5 o'clock last evening this City and vicinity were visited by altogether the most terrific thunderstorm that has passed over here for a year past. For nearly an hour before rain began to fall the approach of the storm was indicated by a lowering sky and fitful gusts of wind. Nevertheless there were not many who apprehended anything so serious as it proved, and therefore but few of those who were in dangerous positions availed themselves of the notice given to seek shelter. As soon as the rain commenced the wind increased in violence, and swept the City and harbor with the force of a tornado; throwing down chimneys, tearing away sign-boards and demolishing unfinished buildings as it passed. And while the wind raged carrying the falling water along at a fearful rate, and dashing it in the face of man or beast that was unfortunate enough to be exposed, the lightning darted athwart the blackened sky with blinding vividness, and added to the general danger and destruction. Ships in the harbor and in the river dragged their anchors, and those at the docks broke from their moorings. Several small boats were upset and blown ashore, but, although they were supposed to have had persons on board when the storm came on, so great was the confusion and so blinding the rain and lightning, that, as far as our reporters could learn last night, none of the boats were seen when they upset, and, consequently, no one was known to have been drowned.

In this City the immense sign-board in front of Laura Keene's Theatre was blown down and smashed to atoms.

The roof of John W. Morgan's building, No. 440 West-street, occupied as a soap factory, was blown off, and considerable damage was done by the water.

The cupola of the small church belonging to the Independent Dutch Reformed Congregation in Forsyth-street near Canal-street, was blown over, incurring a loss of about $150.

The flag-staff of Central Hall, in Grand-street, was shivered by lightning. A flag-staff of the St. Nicholas Hotel was also destroyed by lightning.

An omnibus horse in Broadway near Houston-street, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The same fate happened to a horse valued at $1,000 that was standing in front of the Everett House.

Sergeant Weed, of the Tenth Precinct, while opposite the Bowery Theatre, observed a ball of fire strike the flag-staff of the Theatre, which was shivered. The fluid passed to the sidewalk and knocked several people down, but no person was seriously injured.

The lightning struck in Third-street, near Avenue B, and made a hole in the sidewalk nearly seven feet deep. No person was injured.

A blacksmith shop near the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue was almost totally destroyed by the storm.

A frame building at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street was partially unroofed.

Numbers of trees in the Park and the different squares were uprooted and blown down.

The wires of the north section of the Police Telegraph were partially melted and the connection uniting the Central office with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twelfth, (Harlem,) and Twenty-third Wards was severed. The lightning entered the Central office on the wires of this section, and immediately a series of explosions resembling the noise of fire-crackers was heard, and the fluid played around the office and the room adjoining, occupied by the Detectives, in a fearful manner. The operator, Mr J. K. Kellock, was compelled to beat a retreat, not, however, before he was made sick. The Detectives were driven out of their business office and forced to seek shelter in another room.

Owing to the partial derangement of the Police Telegraph, our accounts of the destruction in the City are somewhat meagre. It is presumed the damage in Harlem, Yorkville and Bloomingdale was very severe.

The storm passed over Brooklyn between 5 and 6 o'clock, and for nearly an hour was terrific. Trees were uprooted in every part of the city. Sign-boards chimney-tops and awnings scattered in every direction; but, so far as we have been able to learn, no lives were lost. The roofs of several houses on Hamilton-avenue were blown off; two houses on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, and three on Houston-street, were unroofed; the roof of one wing of the City Hospital was also considerably damaged. A high chimney on a house on Dean-street, near Smith fell upon the roof and broke through to the story below, where several persons were sitting but all escaped injury. The lightning struck the cupola of the Roman Catholic Church on Twenty first-street, Gowanus, doing considerable damage. A large tree on Fulton, near Bedford avenue, was rent asunder—one portion falling across the railroad track, delaying the cars for some time. A tree was also struck by the lightning at the corner of Duffield and Willoughby streets, and another on Furman near Montague street. Several of the trees in City Hall Park were prostrated. The cellars in all of the lower part of the City were filled with water, and much damage must ensue from this cause. The water rushed across Third-avenue at some places one and two feet deep, and for a time entirely stopping the horse cars. Much damage has also been done by the water to the streets near the water front. But the storm was the most fearful on the water. Hundreds of boats and yachts of all sizes and descriptions, were in the bay when the storm first commenced, and it is presumed many lives must have been lost. At least ten boats were blown ashore in Gowanus Bay, abandoned, bearing sufficient evidence, however, that they had been occupied but a short time before. Some, doubtless, escaped by swimming ashore, but it is feared that many perished. In Gowanus Bay a large number of boats are known to have capsized, and the occupants saved themselves by swimming and wading ashore. A small row-boat, containing two boys and a little girl, was discovered in the early part of the storm just off the long dock. The boat was nearly full of water, and they would have been drowned but for the noble conduct of a boy named John Murphy, who, seeing their peril, went promptly to their assistance at the risk of his own life. The children in the boat belonged at Bay Ridge.

A boat containing five men was capsized just off the foot of Thirty-sixth-street. All fortunately were good swimmers, and after much difficulty reached the shore very wet, badly frightened and slightly bruised by being washed violently upon the rocks near the beach.

A boat containing two men was seen to capsize off Thirtieth street. The last seen of them they were clinging to the bottom of the boat. It is not known whether they were saved or not.

Three sail boats were capsized in the Bay just off Long Dock; two more were upset near Hunt's Dock The occupants of these boats all reached shore in safety.

An elderly man named Jeremiah Colvin was in the bay in a small boat. He was upset and managed to get ashore minus his hat. This is not the first time he has narrowly escaped from death under similar circumstances. His misfortune was witnessed by several persons, who supposed that he would certainly be lost, but they could render him no assistance.

A sail boat drifted ashore near the foot of Twentieth-street. Whether the occupants escaped or not is not known. Four or five boats were blown upon the rocks at Yellow Hook. On two of them the sails were torn into shreds. The boats came ashore empty.

Several sail boats further out in the Bay were seen to capsize, and it seems impossible that the occupants could have been saved.

A sail-boat capsized just off Ford's Dock in the East River, and another off Governor's Island, while trying to make the East River.

Two pic-nic parties were overtaken by the storm while in the woods at Bay Ridge. They had no shelter whatever, and their condition, when returning to the City, may be imagined but not described.

The portico of Clinton Hotel, No. 4 Atlantic-street, kept by John Harbodd, was struck by lightning, which shattered the upper part and gutter. The fluid then followed the middle column down to the outside lamp belonging to the house, destroying that, and then followed the gas-pipe to the ground, which saved the house. Damage $50. Several persons inside of the house were slightly shocked.

The storm passed over the eastern section of Williamsburgh, unroofing houses, demolishing chimneys and unfinished buildings. The lightning struck in several places, but, as far as heard from, injuring no one. The storm was most disastrous in its results as far as at present heard from. The wind seems to have swept over a distance of about one mile in width, and from a northeasterly direction.

The ship *Planter*, lying at Williams' ship-yard, Greenpoint, had her foretopgallantmast struck by lightning and completely demolished. The house of James Strickland, on Java-street, Greenpoint, was struck by lightning, the fluid passing down the chimney and splitting some of the rafters. Some of the family were stunned, but none seriously injured.

The house of Widow Kingsland, opposite the above, was also struck by lightning; but slight damage was done.

The chimney of the porcelain works of Bock & Co., at Greenpoint, was blown down, and about $1,000 damage done to the gilding furnace.

The new building in progress of erection for a kerosene oil manufactory, at Hunter's Point, was partially demolished. This building was nearly destroyed in a gale some three years since, and was being rebuilt. The workmen had just left the roof when the storm struck the building, and fortunately escaped uninjured.

A small farm near Greenpoint, belonging to Gordon K. Booth, was much damaged by water and the winds.

The shed of the wood yard of Mr. Bayard, No. 243 First-street, was demolished. A tin roof of a shed on First-street, near Taylor-street, also the liberty pole, corner of Kent-avenue and Clymer street. The Greenpoint line of cars experienced much difficulty in getting along. Car No. 8, Mr. Moore, Conductor, was off the track several times, by reason of the sand washing on to the rails, and its progress was rendered almost impossible from the trees blowing on to the track.

The sugar refinery of Harse, Meyer & Co., foot of South Third-street, was partially uprooted, and some three thousand dollars damage done to the sugar. A house, corner of South Second and Eighth streets, was struck by lightning, and some slight damage done. The chimney of the chemical factory of Martin Kalbfleisch on Metropolitan-avenue, was blown down, and considerable damage done to the building. The upper part of the chimney of the flour mills, in South Seventh-street, near First, was blown down, but no one injured. The driver of one of the Broadway Railroad cars was struck by lightning, and his leg paralyzed—the fluid upon the rail passing up into the brake. The sheds in the lager-bier gardens in the Sixteenth Ward were generally demolished, as were also awnings and shade trees innumerable. A portion of the Navy Yard fence on Flushing-avenue was blown down. The flood of water which fell done considerable damage to the sewers being built and those already erected. The ferry boats of the Greenpoint Ferry ceased their trips during the prevalence of the storm, and the *Curlew*, of the Peck-slip Ferry, was caught by the gale as she entered her slip and driven into the slip foot of South Seventh-street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Health Commissioners.—The Health Commissioners had a full meeting yesterday noon. Dr. Rockwell moved to amend the resolution recently adopted, making the removal of offal and carcasses obligatory within twelve hours, by substituting six hours instead. The motion to amend was carried. The City Inspector offered a number of resolutions with reference to the removal of the hog-pens and bone and fat-boiling establishments, situated between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, and between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. These resolutions differed only in specifying the blocks which must be vacated by their occupants within three days after notice is served upon them. Should the hogs and bone-boiling apparatus not be removed by that time, the City Inspector is directed to put the animals in the Pound and the various kettles, &c., in the Corporation yard. A communication was received in relation to the bone-boiling establishment of J. J. Eckel, complaining that the chimney was not of the height required by law. The subject was referred to Messrs. Cornell, McSpedon, Dr. Miller and the City Inspector. W. Y. Clark and others complained that carcasses of dogs and horses in an advanced state of decomposition were lying on the pier foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, the offal boat having failed to remove them. The City Inspector was directed to have the nuisance abated at once. Dr. Gunn reported the arrival of the *Clara Windsor*, from Port-au-Prince; the *Tartar*, from St. Jago; and the bark *Lamplighter*, from Turks Island. All the ports were said to be healthy, and as the vessels had no sickness on board stream permits had been granted them. Dr. Gunn also reported the arrival of the brig *Emma*, from Congo River, Africa, with a small quantity of logwood on board. Her crew while in the river had all been sick with intermittent fever, but were now well. The Health Officer was directed to detain the vessel. That official brought to the notice of the Board the necessity of having a small steamboat to transport the sick from vessels coming into port to the floating hospital. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. McSpedon, Rockwell and Gunn, was appointed to take the matter under advisement, and to report upon the probable expense of keeping such a vessel, and also whether the Commissioners of Emigration and the Brooklyn authorities would assume part of the necessary outlay. The Board adjourned to Friday.

Alleged Swindle.—Patrick and Peter Rocks appeared before the Mayor yesterday and made affidavits to the following effect: Tuesday they came to this City from Buffalo. Before leaving Buffalo Patrick drew from the bank $700 and Peter $400. A runner met them and took them to Selover's office to buy passage tickets for Liverpool. On counting their money the runner, who acted the part of clerk, alleged that Patrick had but $674 and Peter $350, and gave the former in exchange 114 sovereigns and the latter 60. The brothers were then taken to Fallon & Lovejoy's, in Greenwich-street, to stay over night, with the understanding that they should be charged but 25 cents each for lodging. Seeing something which excited their suspicions they determined to leave, and called for their bill, which was found to amount to $7 50. They of course complained to the Mayor, who issued his warrant for the arrest of Ornstein, Fallen & Lovejoy's clerk. Officer Barry, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, brought Ornstein before the Mayor. The threat of a commitment in default of $5,000 bail, proved a persuader which elicited from Ornstein both the name of the runner and the $7 50 which the brothers were charged for lodging.

Fifteen French Criminals Let Loose in the City.—Officers Barry and Hogan, of the City Hall Police, while prosecuting their duties, a few days ago, detected a man stealing a pair of boots from a store in Greenwich-street, near Cortlandt. The thief endeavored to escape by running, but Officer Barry, after a short race, overtook him. He turned out to be a Frenchman, unable to speak the English language. The services of an interpreter were obtained, and the prisoner said that he arrived in this country from Toulon, France, with fourteen companions, just eight days before, and that recently they had all been released from the Toulon galleys, on condition that they should leave the Empire. The man, who is very ill-favored, gave his name as Leon Griensbau, and said he had been convicted of highway robbery. The thumb of his right hand was missing, and his back still bore the marks of the lash. He was informed that if he would reveal the whereabouts of his companions, so that they could be sent back to France, he would not be imprisoned himself, but he obstinately refused to give the slightest information in regard to them. He was tried at the Court of Special Sessions on Tuesday, and sent to Blackwell's Island for two months.

Excursions to the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.—The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey are doing a large excursion business during these warm days, by issuing excursion tickets at one-half the regular fare, thus giving pleasure-seekers an opportunity to visit some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in Pennsylvania, including the Susquehanna River and valley, the magnificent water gap of the Delaware, the Pacono Mountain, the coal mines and iron manufactories of Scranton, the Wyoming Valley, Prospect Rock at Wilkesbarre, and a view from the top of Mount Pisgah. The whole tour can be made in a few days. The fare for the entire excursion, (tickets good for ten days,) is $5 25; and to Mauch Chunk only and return, (tickets good for four days,) $3 25. Passengers leave New-York by the boats of the Company from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7½ A. M.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at No. 618 Broadway, Judge Peabody in the chair. The resignation of Capt. Geo. W. Dilks of the Fifteenth Ward Police, was read and a sharp discussion ensued, on the recent action of the Commissioners of Police, forbidding members of the Police Department belonging to political organizations. A motion to lay the resignation upon the table was carried by a vote of twenty-four in the affirmative, and fifteen in the negative. A motion to accept the appointment by the Fifteenth Ward Committee, of Mr. Sherman as Mr. Dilks' successor, was then made and lengthily discussed; then amended and re-discussed, and finally in the midst of confusion, a motion to adjourn was carried by a majority of fourteen.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Vanderbilt, of Staten Island, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a woman, aged about twenty-five years, found on the beach near the Narrows. She was dressed in a sky-blue silk dress, with white and brown cross bars, white under-skirt, hoops, black prunella gaiters, and white straw braid bonnet; had brown hair, and on her left hand third finger was a gold heart ring; in her pocket were found six small keys, and a brass trunk key; apparently had been but a few days in the water. Verdict, death from causes unknown.

Found Dying in the Street.—A woman named Augusta Brady was found in a helpless condition, on Tuesday night, by Officer Brainard, of the Eighteenth Ward. She was conveyed to the Station-house, where she stated that she had been beaten by her landlord, who lived corner of Eighth-avenue and Twentieth-street. In the morning the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died a few hours after admission. Measures were taken to secure the arrest of the landlord, and the matter will be investigated by Coroner O'Keefe.

A Clergyman Excommunicated for Heresy.—The Congregational Church worshipping on Union-Square, New-York—Rev. Dr. Cheever's—proceeded last evening to cut off, expel, and excommunicate from church-fellowship and connexion, Rev. J. L. Hatch, of Brooklyn, for *heresy*, in doubting and denying the Divine appointment of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, as also for his persistent efforts against the enforcement of Sunday Laws in this community. Fourteen out of the seventeen members present voted for his excommunication, and three only voted against it.

New Route to Newport.—Persons bound to Newport have a new and pleasant way of reaching that point by the old and favorite Stonington route. They remain on board the boat at Stonington until 7½ o'clock A. M., taking breakfast. By the accommodation train they reach East Greenwich to connect with the 10 o'clock steamer for Newport, giving the traveler a beautiful view of Narragansett Bay, and arriving in Newport before 12 o'clock. The fare from New-York to Newport *via* Stonington and East Greenwich is $3.

Fatal Case of Coup de Soleil.—The Police of the First Precinct found, yesterday afternoon, a young man, apparently a German, (name unknown,) at the corner of Greenwich-street and Battery-place, insensible from the effects of a sun-stroke. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered in an insensible state until about 9 o'clock last evening, when he died. It is supposed he came from Havre a few days since, and was *en route* for California. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

Sailing of Missionaries.—The ship *Golden Rule*, Capt. Mayo, sailed yesterday for Shanghae, having as passengers Bishop Boone and his companions, who go to India as Missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They were accompanied to the ship, at Pier No. 47 East River, by a party of their friends; appropriate addresses were made, and responded to by the Missionaries; and when these parting salutations were ended, the ship was towed to sea.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The week statement of the Commissioners of Emigration give 42,778 emigrants as having arrived to the 13th inst. against 40,561 during the corresponding portion of 1858. 2,775 came in during the last week. There are 697 inmates in the Ward's Island institution, and 17 in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $12,720 10. There was no quorum present at the hour appointed for meeting yesterday afternoon, and no business was transacted.

Be Careful in Wearing Hoops.—Ellen McGuire, 45 years of age, while ironing at the Waverley House in Broadway, on the 21 inst., was burned so seriously as to die yesterday from the effect. Her skirts ignited from some blazing coals which she had raked from the range. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Railroad Accident in Oliver-street.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Thomas Galbraith, who was run over by a Second-avenue car, as already reported in the Times. The evidence adduced showed the deceased to have been intoxicated at the time of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the Railroad Company was exonerated from blame in the matter.

Affected by the Heat.—Patrick O'Connell, a laborer, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday afternoon, in Seventh-street, near Avenue A. The police of the Seventeenth Ward obtained medical assistance, and he was brought to a state of consciousness and sent to his home, at No. 3 Leander-place. A man named Wm. Mason was also prostrated by the heat, at 3½ o'clock, on the corner of Houston and Columbia streets. He was taken to a drug store near by, and the proper restoratives applied. He recovered, and was sent to his home in Williamsburgh.

Death of a New Yorker in New-Orleans by Accident.—A telegram from New-Orleans was received in this City, yesterday, by Messrs. Bulkley, Fiske & Co., of Vesey-street, informing them that Mr. H. A. Gillette, a young man employed by them as a traveling agent, had been instantly killed by falling from a second-story window of the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Gillette was a native of New-York, and about 30 years old.

Police Reports.

A Family Feud.—Mr. John A. Hadden, importer, doing business at No. 340 Broadway, was held in $300 bail on Tuesday afternoon, by Justice Kelly, of Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Mactier and her daughter, a young lady about 20 years of age, who live at the Everett House. The allegations in the complaint set forth that Mr. Hadden is the son-in-law of Mrs. Mactier, and resides with his wife at No. 46 West Twentieth-street. On the 3d of last month Mrs. Hadden was seriously sick, and her mother (Mrs. Mactier) and sister went to the house for the purpose of nursing her. For some unapparent cause Mr. Hadden became incensed at his mother-in law, and while she was in the sick chamber preparing a cup of tea for the invalid, he suddenly entered the room and beat her with a rattan or cane until she became insensible, and fell into her daughter's arms. She was recalled to consciousness, however, by the screams of Mrs. Hadden, who, although too ill to sit up, had sprung from her couch to her mother's relief. Mrs. Mactier avers that Mr. Hadden then renewed his assault while she lay helpless in the arms of her daughter, and struck her in the mouth and on the head with his fists, until she relapsed again into a state of insensibility. A great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings by the intimate friends of both parties present at the examination. Over a month has passed since the alleged assault was committed, and complaint is made on the part of Mrs. Mactier's friends at the difficulties they have experienced in bringing the cause to a hearing. Mutual friends, including the pastor of the church in which the family worshiped, have been unavailingly earnest in their efforts to keep the case from the courts, but Mrs. M., it is said, was willing to have no other than a lawful arbitrament.

Sailors Arrested on Suspicion of Grand Larceny.—For several weeks past the boarders at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, have lost clothing, money, &c., valued at about $100, and after a fruitless endeavor to find out the thief, the aid of Detectives Houston and McElroy was asked for and granted by Captain Walling. The policemen visited the Home on Tuesday, and under the guise of sea captains they made a thorough examination of the "ins and outs" of the establishment. After taking a day's sojourn at the place, they became satisfied that three young sailors, named Joseph Smith, William Lambert and Joseph Heinmeyer were the guilty parties, and accordingly took them into custody yesterday. On being arrested, Smith and Lambert charged Heinmeyer with being the thief. They were locked up to await an examination.

Charged with Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Warrants were yesterday issued by Justice Brennan, on the complaint of Officer James S. Ward, for the arrest of the following named liquor-sellers, for alleged violation of the law last Sabbath: Patrick Corwin, No. 78 Third-avenue; James McConner, corner Avenue A. and Sixth-street; Eli Taylor, No. 367 Bowery; James McCormick, No. 17 Second-avenue; C. Schroeder, corner of Suffolk and Stanton streets; Valentine Benner and Charles Bendinger, of Avenue A and First-street; Hugh Kernan, corner Eleventh-street and First-avenue; Patrick McLaughlin, Fourth-street and Avenue B; Francis and Thomas Higgins, Fourteenth-street and First-avenue; James Delaney and J. Leon, No. 223 Bowery.

A Believer in Polygamy.—Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Martin Travis, *alias* Matthew Monahan, of No. 15 Baxter-street, on a complaint of bigamy. Hugh Quinn swore that three years ago he witnessed the performance of the marriage ceremony between the accused and Winifred Logan, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-street. He further testifies that Mr. Travis has since, when angry with his wife, often boasted that his only lawful spouse was still living in England, and that her name was Bridget Monahan. The accused was committed for examination.

A man named William Fay insisted on getting into a Second-avenue Railroad car, driven by Peter Arnold, after being told there was no room for him. Fay, becoming enraged, attempted to turn the horses from the track and also attempted to choke the driver. The driver, on recovering himself, struck him on the head with a whip, and the police took Fay into custody and locked him up.

Pickpocket in a Stage.—James Curran was detected, yesterday, picking the pocket of Mrs. Ann Maria Blackner of $75, while she was riding up town in a Twenty-third-street stage. Curren was held for trial by Justice Brennan.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Important to Journeymen Tailors AND TO FAMILIES.
Great reduction in the prices of
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These celebrated machines are now offered to the public at prices to bring them within the reach of all.
NEW STYLES, $50 AND $70.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at
OSBORN, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Young Men can learn their True Pursuits, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination and chart of character at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Fire in Pennsylvania.
WILKESBARRE, PENN., June 3, 1859.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., 629 CHESTNUT-ST., PHIL.

GENTS: On the night of the 30th and morning of 31st May, a fire broke out in this place, originating in my store, and consuming sixteen buildings in its ravages. The Safe of your manufacture, purchased from you a short time ago, was in the hottest part of the fire for upwards of 6 hours, and was red hot for a long time. I take great pleasure in informing you that my books, papers, &c., have since been taken from the Safe in a good state of preservation. I shall purchase another of your Safes as soon as I become located. Yours respectfully,
ROBERT WILSON,

FIRE AT KEY WEST.
KEY WEST, FLA., June 1, 1859.
S. C. HERRING & Co.—GENTS: On the 16th ultimo, during the great fire at this place, our store was entirely destroyed. We had one of your Safes, but moved the books and papers, except one small book, which, on opening the safe, after being in the ruins eighteen hours, in a heat that melted the brass plates and knobs, we found in a good state of preservation, without any injury, save that caused to the binding by steam. We are so well pleased with your Safe, that we shall procure another as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,
C. & E. HOWE.

The HERRING'S SAFE was the only Safe that proved to be perfectly fire-proof at the late great fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and also at the late fire at Key West, Florida.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock: sole manufacturers of Crygier's Patent Changeable Powder-proof Lock, without Key or Keyhole.

Also, sole proprietors of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

☞ The above Safe and Locks both received separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, in 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-4.

Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer—The only remedy in the whole world sure to exterminate bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice and all other vermin and garden insects.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858.

JOSEPH MEYER, ESQ.—*Sir*: Upon the reception of your remedy for the destruction of vermin, mice, &c., I caused its application in some of the Italian houses, and take pleasure in communicating to you that it proved perfectly successful in exterminating these annoyances. I cheerfully commend its use to housekeepers as a sovereign remedy when infested by these troublesome intruders. Yours respectfully, F. A. TALMADGE,
Superintendent of Police.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the inventer,
JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 612 Broadway.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

Geo. Saunders' MetallicTablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Smithsonian House—Broadway, cor. Houston-st.
Hotel accommodations on the European plan.
Or $2 per day for rooms and board at option.
Travelers will find this to be a good hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

WILEY—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 13, at St. James' (Lutheran) Church, 15th-st., by the Rev. A. S. Gardiner, of Cold Spring, assisted by the Rev. James Shock, (Pastor,) Mr. FRANKLIN WILEY to Miss SARAH M., eldest daughter of James C. Baldwin.

FLINT—MARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 12, at Trinity Church, JAMES FLINT, Esq., of this City, Merchant, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of John Marsh, Esq., of Bristol, England, late of Sydney, New South Wales.

☞ New South Wales papers please copy.

DIED.

HASLETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 13, LILLY HASLETT, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HYSLOP.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, ROBERT HYSLOP, Jr.

His friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, without further invitation.

WHITING.—On Wednesday morning, July 13, suddenly AMANDA L., wife of Francis H. N. Whiting, aged 36 years and 10 days.

A future notice of the funeral will be published.

DIBBS.—On Wednesday, July 13, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of the late Benjamin and Sarah Dibbs.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ACKLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 12, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M. ACKLAND, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Company Six, National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 Grand-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 11, ALICE DICKSON, wife of Charles P. Cochran, in the 44th year of her age.

His friends, and those of his brothers Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his house, No. 4 East 35th st., on Thursday morning, July 14, at 10 o'clock.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, Mrs. CATHERINE S., widow of the late John Moon, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 14, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

THURSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, FRANCELIA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Samuel I. and Mary J. Thursby, aged 3 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock, from corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

PLATT.—At Rossville, Staten Island, THOMAS PLATT, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Rossville, on Friday, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

STRYKER.—At Urbana, Illinois, on Tuesday, July 5, ALIDA LIVINGSTON, wife of the Rev. J. P. Stryker, and daughter of the late Commodore M. T. Woolsey, U. S. N.

CANNON.—At Ten Mile Run, New-Jersey, on Wednesday morning, July 13, IDA, wife of Wm. W. Cannon, aged 49 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 383, July 13, 1859.

5, 52, 67, 35, 12, 26, 30, 17, 59, 73, 40, 31, 47.

Class No. 384, July 13, 1859.

43, 68, 62, 42, 13, 12, 78, 57, 26, 64, 76, 39, 63.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 381, July 13, 1859.

64, 32, 71, 23, 28, 75, 40, 53, 37, 42, 62, 59, 2.

Class No. 382, Extra, July 13, 1859.

[Not Received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Safe Night-Latches and Locks for front doors.
Best heavy silver-plated Door-Knobs, Name and Number Plates.
Porcelain and Glass Door-Knobs in great variety; Plated and Brass Door-Chains.
The Lock guard; a perfect security against burglars.
Agent for Boch, Porcelain Goods, Cream Jugs, Pitchers, &c. Wholesale and retail. For sale by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

EXCELLENT WINES AT A BARGAIN.
Encouraged by the lively interest our friends and the public have taken in the reduction of our prices, caused by the heavy discount
ON AUSTRIAN CURRENCIES,
We have concluded to continue to sell our claret and hock wines
AT $2 75 PER DOZEN EACH,
sent free of charge to any part of the City.
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-st.

STEREOSCOPIC.
NEW SUBJECTS.
Just received, per steamer *Vanderbilt*, a large invoice of novel and attractive views, including many *New Subjects* not before offered in this market, among which are new views from the seat of war, &c., &c., &c.
Paper Views $1 to $6 per doz.
Also, an assortment of Stereoscopes of new designs. A fine assortment of exquisite glass views.
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
* * * * * * * * *
Be sure to ask for
* * * * * * * *
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The popularity of this fine TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.
The public and the trade are, therefore, cautioned to ask for Lediard's Morning Call, which is unequaled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.
As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.
It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.
For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.
No family should be without it.
Travelers and yachtmen will find it a most agreeable addition to their stores.
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL—TONIC,
Diuretic and anti-dyspeptic, is a
LIQUEUR HYGIÉNIQUE D'APRES RASPAIL.
For sale by druggists, liquor dealers, &c.
Wholesale depôt No. 37 South William-st.

OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY, FOR SALE by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 104 4th-av.

NEW BOOKS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 33,
NOW READY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
CONTENTS:
The Balance of Power.......................Chs. Fradel.
"Grand Fantasia on National Anthems" of FRANCE,
ITALY,
AUSTRIA,
RUSSIA, and
PRUSSIA.
Nina, Romanzetta, with English and Italian text
H. Millard.
Rondoletto.......................A. Croisez.
Ronnie Dundee.......................Scotch Song.
All for Ten Cents, at every News Depôt and Bookstore,
OFFICE, NO. 107 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
N. B.—Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
FOREWARNED! FOREWARNED!
THE
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
AMERICAN
BANK NOTE CURRENCY.
By Photo-Lithographic Fac-similies, in miniature, of every genuine Note of every Solvent Bank in the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
AN INFALLIBLE DETECTIVE OF ALTERED, SPURIOUS AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
You are liable at any moment to receive a Spurious Note, raised from one dollar to fifty.
The ENCYCLOPEDIA is issued in weekly numbers, each containing One Hundred and Forty-four Fac-Similes. The whole work to be completed in a year.
The Third Number will be ready
SATURDAY, JULY 16.
Price 25 cents.
For sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents throughout the country.
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 9 Nassau-st.,
New-York.

BEFORE STARTING FOR THE COUNTRY PURCHASE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS. YOU WILL CERTAINLY ENJOY YOUR TRIP MORE:
ACADIA. By FRED. S. COZZENS. 1 vol., cloth. $1.
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. $1 25.
VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. $1 25.
PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE. By ALICE CARY. $1.
NOTES FROM BEECHER'S DISCOURSES. $1.
MME. LE VERT'S SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL. $2
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. New edition. $1.
For sale on the Cars and Steamboats.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, New-York.

THE INDEPENDENT.
This week's Number, published this morning, contains a
"STAR PAPER"
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Entitled—"ARE BIRDS WORTH THEIR KEEPING?"
An Article by
REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER.
Subject—"WORKING OF THE LEAVEN OF GOD'S TRUTH AGAINST SLAVERY."
Published at No. 5 Beekman-st., and for sale by all News Agents.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. DE VENOGE & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France.* It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.
Sold in the City by H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. Pierce, No. 686 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 6th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.—BIDS WILL be received by the undersigned until 20th July for express privileges on board steamships *Yorktown, Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, running three times a week between New-York, Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, at which points they connect with railroads running southwest, and extending as far West as Memphis, Tenn. This route is regarded as one of the most important and valuable in the United States. Full particulars will be furnished on application at our office.
LUDLAM & HEINCKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

WHAT A LOVELY GIRL!
Oh, she uses Dr. F. W. BOSWELL'S BEAUTIFIER, which removes all tan, pimples, freckles, and imparts a permanent bloom to the complexion. It attracts the admiration of all who use it. Price, 50 cents per box; by mail, 60 cents.
Principal office No. 5 Beekman-st., where all orders by mail should be sent.
For sale by P. L. TADMAN & Co., No. 81 Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT.
GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

PROTECTION AGAINST HALL THIEVES
THE ROTARY LOCK,
Manufactured by
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Is the most perfect security against
BURGLARS
Ever invented.
It has given universal satisfaction, and can be safely depended upon as a SURE PROTECTION. Please call and examine, at No. 337 Broadway.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S OFFICE HOURS FOR Consultation are from 12 to 6 P. M., at No. 649 Broadway.
Where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by
CHAS. WIDDIFIELD.
Price, $1 50 for a quart bottle.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston st., New York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co. Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
And all Druggists. General Agents.

GAS! GAS! GAS!
The Gas Generating Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to their improved Coal Gas apparatus erected under Messrs. HENDRICKS BROS. patents. The apparatus is to be seen in constant operation at the St. Denis Hotel, No. 801 Broadway; at the German Club-house, No. 106 4th-av.; and at the office of the Company, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

WING'S CRACKERS.—LADIES WHO MAY desire delicate food, free from all feverish tendency, should eat frequently of Wing's Farina Crackers; these act kindly upon the stomach, and impart to the whole system a pleasant invigoration and renewed strength; they are one of the very best kinds of nourishment ever introduced into the nursery. Be sure and get these stamped with the name A. WING; these are the only true farina crackers made.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY WILL BE closed for cleaning, &c., for two weeks, beginning July 16, 1859.
Further notice will be given when the Reading-room is to be closed. JAS. H. SKIDMORE,
Recording Secretary.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!!—"The dog star rages." The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore are pouring into Nos 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase ice pitchers of LUCIUS HART.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES FORCED to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks by my Onguent (seven years established) without stain or injury to the skin. Price, $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

ROAST BEEF AND BROILED STEAKS can be had every day without any extra trouble, by using the EMPIRE RANGE. For sale at the Empire Heater Works, No 514 Broadway.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the agency No. [illegible] Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!
ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking-point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
Price, 25 cents.
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.
Address
H. C. SPALDING,
Box No. 3,600 New-York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

The following is a list of the places in New-York and vicinity where it is sold:

JOHN MEAKIM	No. 679 Broadway.
H. T. KIERSTED & SON	No. 529 Broadway.
S. RICHARD SMITH	No. 11½ Broadway.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO	No. 165 Broadway.
JOHN MILHAU & CO	No. 200 Broadway.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO	No. 273 Broadway.
ELLIPTIC SPRING BED CO	No. 378 Broadway.
C. SHEPARD & CO	No. 307 Broadway.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON	No. 411 Broadway.
DELISSER & PROCTER	No. 508 Broadway.
C. S. FRANCIS & CO	No. 554 Broadway.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO	No. 571 Broadway.
EUGENE DUPUY	No. 607 Broadway.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH	No. 683 Broadway.
T. J. CROWEN	No. 699 Broadway.
SMITH'S	No. 725 Broadway.
HENRY A. KERR	No. 746 Broadway.
J. & I. CODDINGTON	No. 715 Broadway.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK	No. 757 Broadway.
E. ROGERS	No. 827 Broadway.
E. H. CONWAY & SON	No. 889 Broadway.
ALEXANDER CUSHMAN	No. 941 Broadway.
C. ADAMSON	No. 1,000 Broadway.
NEWMAN, ONDERDONK & CAPRON	No. 1 024 Broadway.
J. N. PRIOR & CO	No. 1,074 Broadway.
ROBERT J. BATGE	No. 72 Broad-st.
W. H. TRAFTON & CO	No. 85 Broad-st.
J. H. BURNET	No. 61 Wall-st.
JOHN C. BEALE	No. 78 Wall-st.
ELLIS & THOMAS	No. 19 Merchants' Ex.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO	No. 16 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN F. CORLIES	No. 31 Nassau-st.
WILLMER & ROGERS	No. 42 Nassau-st.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO	No. 39 Nassau-st.
ANSTICE & CO	No. 25 Nassau-st.
THOMAS W. STRONG	No. 98 Nassau-st.
W. H. McDONALD & CO	No. 102 Nassau-st.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL	No. 45 Maiden-lane.
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON	No. 63 Maiden-lane.
HENRY SPEAR	No. 133 Pearl-st.
BOWNE & CO	No. 150 Pearl-st.
JOHN DUYCKINCK	No. 164 Pearl-st.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK	No. 174 Pearl-st.
BIGELOW & BLEECKER	No. 16 William st.
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE	No. 17 William-st.
HOSFORD & CO	No. 57 William-st.
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO	No. 170 William-st.
WILLIAM H. KINSLEY	No. 11 Gold-st.
JOHN ARMOUR	No. 7 Beekman st.
WILBUR, HASTINGS & CO	No. 39 Fulton-st.
EDWARD CROLIUS	No. 25 Fulton-st.
SLOTE & JANES	No. 93 Fulton-st.
RICHARD BRINKERHOOF	No. 103 Fulton-st.
R. F. JEFFREYS	No. 122 Fulton st.
MANN, STEARNS & BEALE	No. 141 Fulton-st.
WALKER & LUDLOW	Park-place.
JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD	No. 72 Chambers-st.
STORRS BROTHERS	No. 121 Chambers-st.
J. M. WALTON	No. 67 Warren-st.
WHITEHEAD & BROTHER	No. 152 Greenwich-st.
PETER DURYEA & CO	No. 215 Greenwich st.
H. N. SKINNER	No. 257 Greenwich-st.
WILLIAM SKELLY	No. 280 Greenwich-st.
MARTIN & COREY	No. 283 Greenwich-st.
NEWS DEPOT	No. 417 Greenwich-st.
P. B. KNAPP	No. 361 Hudson-st.
JOHN SYMS	No. 370 Hudson-st.
G. V. QUILLARD	No. 434 Hudson-st.
W. H. S. ELTING	No. 438 Hudson st.
SLATER	No. 565 Hudson-st.
JOHN QUA	No. 625 Hudson-st.
J. B. FREES	No. 179 6th-av.
J. Y. WATKINS & SON	No. 201 6th-av.
G. W. DE LA VERGNE	No. 208 6th-av.
MACY & CO	No. 319 6th-av.
GEORGE E. SHIELDS	No. 372 6th-av.
M. H. BOWYERS	No. 459 6th av.
J. H. CORT	No. 455 6th-av.
REDMAN & KELLOGG	No. 461 6th av.
JOHN HEALY	No. 490 6th-av.
L. A. HOADLEY	No. 91 8th-av.
JAMES CONDIE	No. 166 8th-av.
WILLIAM RUSSELL & CO	No. 217 8th-av.
CONKLIN L. MARTIN	No. 177 8th-av.
FRANCIS H. LOSS	No. 228 8th-av.
WILLIAM GREGOR	No. 234 8th-av.
MASON & CO	No. 263 8th-av.
W. SIMPSON	No. 272 8th-av.
NATHAN T. MADDEN	No. 451 8th-av.
WM. B. PARKIN	No. 471 8th-av.
H. E. CANFIELD	No. 525 8th-av.
FRS. M. PERLEY	No. 22 4th-av.
W. N. SEYMOUR	No. 4 Chatham-square
TRALL & STOWE	No. 43 Bowery.
L. BALDWIN	No. 207 Bowery.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & CO	No. 229 Bowery.
JAMES NEWMAN	No. 260 Bowery.
SHEDDON & NEERGAARD	No. 363 Bowery.

BROOKLYN.

GEORGE C. CLOSE	No. 106 Fulton-st.
A. R. BOARDMAN	No. 156 Fulton-st.
J. & T. RUSHER	No. 161 Fulton-st.
J. W. JONES	No. 219 Fulton st.
WHITE & NICHOLS	No 208 Fulton-st.
CATTELL	Cor. Adams & Fult'n
WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS	Fulton-av., cor. Pearl.
S. RICHARD SMITH	Fulton-av., cor. Gold.
HERSCHELL PARKER	Fulton-av., cor. Jay.
NEHEMIAH MASON, Jr	No. 65 Fulton-av.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

J. V. B. BUTLER & CO	No. 49 4th-st.
DAVID S. HOLMES	No. 65 4th-st.
PENDLETON'S	Cor. 4th and S. 4th.
H. A. TUTTLE & CO	Cor. 4th and S. 7th.
GEORGE TOTTEN	Cor. 2d and S. 6th.
Dr. WILLIAM BARKER	No 71 South 7th-st.
D. B. GULICK	No. 93 South 7th-st.
E. M. JONES	No 145 Grand-st.
NEWS DEPOT	S. 8th-st, Ferry H.

JERSEY CITY.

JAMES R. MERCEIN	No. 41 Montgomery-st.
R. R. KASHOW	No. 58 Montgomery-st.
HENRY A. GREENE	No. 16 Exchange pl.
J. A. VANBUSKIRK	No. 118 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a hotel or large boarding-house; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is an experienced baker; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Both prefer the country, and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 77 West 28th st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or take care of children and plain sewing; has no objection to general housework in the City or country. Have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, washer, ironer, or housework; also a middle-aged woman, to take care of a child and do light chamberwork; they are kind, willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very efficient, economical servant, and a good washer and ironer; can be highly recommended and will try to please her employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO has lately arrived in this country, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children perfectly well, and can take care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant from its birth; will travel with a lady, or go in the country; wages $7. Also a girl of 16 to mind a baby or wait on a lady; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is a girl of unexceptionable character; understands her business well, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, (2d floor) University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation in a private family to do general house work; also a girl as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children in City or country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a young woman, to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 77 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; can be highly recommended. Call or address for two days at 918 Broadway, near 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to mind a baby and travel with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Eldridge-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women: can cook, wash, and iron, or do chamber work; can be seen at No. 614 Hudson st. until Sunday.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A steady, sober man, with the best of recommendations; had charge of extensive places this past fifteen years, as my reference will show; I am a man that is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business, no objections to take charge of a farm, with the garden department. Address a note to G. F., 15 John-st., will be attended to, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; IS a single man and thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City recommendation from gentlemen whom he has lived with, as to character and capacity; has no objection to any part of the country; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, R. M., Coachman, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man a situation to work on a farm and make himself generally useful; both have good reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, of long experience in both the old and this country; he thoroughly understands horses in all their difficulty; can break and train them in any shape; has the best of reference; no objection to the country and to make himself generally useful. Address P. C., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, a Protestant, a situation to go in the country, as coachman and gardener; is a good gardener and milker; has lived a number of years in the above capacity with his last employer, and knows his business; wages reasonable and will come well recommended. Address, for two days, T. A., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and training of horses perfectly; would assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a steady situation. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a English Protestant man in the above capacity; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen at No. 59 East 13th-st., three doors from Broadway, from 10 to 3, till the end of this week. Address J. C., COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry goods or fancy warehouse; good reference given by applying to C. B. Miller & Co., No. 63 Cortlandt st. Wages no object, as a comfortable situation is more desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, by one that understands the care of horses; would assist in a garden; can produce the best of reference; would prefer the country. Address C. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., Courier and Enquirer Office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 Times Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address P. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in a store or hotel; has good City reference. Address, for two days, PORTER, Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JOBBING CARPENTER and painter, and is willing to be generally useful. Address No. 179 Laurens-st., front basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, or well-educated Irish middle-aged woman; one who thoroughly understands taking care of small children; to one of a kind disposition, and who can bring unexceptionable references, a first-rate and comfortable situation is open. The family live in the country four months during the summer—City in winter. Address W. F., Box No. 1,560 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER TO GO to Georgetown, D. C.; he must be accustomed to the use of steam, and one who can make all kinds of resin, soft, and the common kinds of fancy soap and candles; who, in the absence of the manager, can take charge of the affairs. Apply, until Monday next, to JOHN KING of William, at De Forest Armstrong & Co's., No. 80 and 82 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOY AS ENTRY CLERK AND assistant book-keeper in an importing house; he must be a superior penman, correct at figures, and reside with his parents; situation permanent; salary, 1st year, $150. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, NECK TIES, Box No. 2 592 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTANT German or American girl, as cook, washer and ironer; none need apply except such as can bring good reference from those with whom they have lived. Call at No. 287 2d av.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY; must be a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 76 Chambers st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A SINGLE MAN, and one that understands his business. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st. PETER LYNCH.

TO PIANO-MAKERS AND CABINET-MAKERS. —Wanted a man to make bottoms, blocks, and other small works. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. M. H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY JOBBING house. Apply at No. 325 Broadway, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLE horse for sale. Owner going to Europe. Unexceptionable in all respects. Six years old; color, iron gray; half-Arab; carries a lady. Price $300. Apply to W. M NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CALECHE, NEARLY new; can be used as a barouche or closed carriage. Can be seen at the stable corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 33d st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FARMS.

FINE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—CONTAINS 25 acres 3½ of which are orchard, grafted fruit, etc.; also a smaller orchard, quite young; the balance equally divided into plow and meadow land, well watered. Dwelling house, 20 by 34; contains five large rooms. Good barn and out-houses. Situated at Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and public road. In the vicinity are several churches, stores, schools, etc. 1½ hours (37 miles) from New-York City, by railroad or steamboat. Possession can be had immediately.

Price $2,200. Will take $500 mortgage if required.

Any person wishing to purchase in the above vicinity will find this a rare chance to reach a bargain.

Apply to T. C. CHANDLER, Box No. 144, Newark, N.J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad dépôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, one mile from the Hudson River, and 25 miles from New-York, between Nyack and Haverstraw; sixty acres under cultivation, one stone house and four outbuildings. Apply to THEODORE J. EDGERTON, No. 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR VERY PLEASANT, furnished front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Irving place. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock; terms for two persons, from $8 to $12, according to rooms desired; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A LARGE AND commodious brown stone front house, and having more room than she actually requires, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with board. Bath, gas, &c., in house. N. B.—Piano at use. References exchanged. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated, with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, can find permanent or transient board for the Summer at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN EAST BROADWAY would let a large front room on the second floor, with full or partial board, to two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. The room is well furnished, and has gas in it. Terms from $10 to $12 per week. For cards of address, direct Box 3,837 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD IN EAST BROADWAY.—LARGE and small rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 82 East Broadway. Bath and gas in house.

FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD, WITH A pleasant hall bedroom, can be had, upon reasonable terms, in a strictly private family, residing in 21st-st., near 6th-av.; references exchanged. Address W.L., Box No. 110 Times Office.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a family where there are but few boarders, by applying at No. 71 Dean-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ON the west side of the City, between Canal and Charles-st. Address H. C. P., No. 50 Water-st., stating terms.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 Times Office.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A YOUNG LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN having a few hours daily at her disposal would be happy to instruct a few children at their own residences, in rudiments of the English language. Address H. G., Box No. 172 Times Office.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN ENgaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education; he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 Times Office.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first-class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No 843 New-York Post-office.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, DESIROUS OF acquiring the practice of the French language, and willing to spend the vacations in a French school in the country, would find a good opportunity of doing so by applying, before 1 o'clock, at the French Institute, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED FEMALE teacher, for District School at Richmond, Staten Island. None need apply except they have had experience in teaching in a public or district school; salary $400. For particulars, apply to S. D. STEPHENS, P. M., Richmond, S. I.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has had some experience in teaching, and who bears testimonials of competency from gentlemen of high character and position, desires a situation as teacher of the classics or English branches. Address T. H. P., No. 107 Bleecker-st., New-York.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, much experienced in tuition, in a private family; she teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address H. L., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL EDUCATION, with some acquaintance with modern languages, desires a position as teacher. Address Box No. 183 Williamstown, Mass.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartlets. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possessed in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SEELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer Thomas Powell, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

TO LET—A STONE COTTAGE AT EAST CHESTER, N. Y., 16 miles from New-York City, and 1½ from Mount Vernon dépôt of New-Haven Railroad; will be rented until the 1st of April, or for less time. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Episcopal Church, East Chester.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—FORT WASHINGTON—NEAR THE DEPÔT, with fine river views, and other advantages, a neat cottage-house of ten rooms, with a large stable. Rent to 1st November, only $200. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS J STEWART, No. 30 Pine-st.

RYE, N. Y.—A SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE WITH one acre, situated in the Village of Milton, two miles from Rye station, with a splendid road. House in fine order. Barn and carriage house adjoining. To be sold cheap. W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 208 East Broadway—a very desirable residence, situated between Clinton and Jefferson sts.; house in most complete order, newly painted and papered throughout, furnished with all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, hot and cold water, closets, stationary wash tubs, &c. Possession immediately. For key of the house and further particulars, inquire of EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 50 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York; has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 9½ and 4½ o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A house having all the modern improvements and in a good neighborhood, would rent a part to a small respectable family with satisfactory references. The rooms would be partially furnished if required, or let with board. Inquire at No. 175 West 37th-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK. —The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house in Clinton-st., opposite Rutgers-place; one of the most desirable residences in the VIIth Ward; house in first rate order; has all the modern improvements; gas, bath, &c. Possession 1st of August. Address, for one week, M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, situated above 40th-st., near Broadway, convenient to cars and stages; has all the modern improvements, large yard, &c.; two years' lease at $450. Also, the furniture for sale at half its value for cash. Address, for two days, R. S. H., Box No. 4,050, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., near Harlem and New-Haven dépôt. Possession immediately. Rent $90 a month.

TO LET.—THE LARGE ROOM NO. 204 BLEECKER-st.; suitable for public meetings, lodges, &c. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET—IN GOLD-ST., NO. 45, THE FIRST floor, with or without steam power. Room 17 feet wide, and 80 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

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This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, dépôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

JENKS' PATENT AUTOMATON, FOR catching flies, goes by clock-work, kills them by machinery, a quart an hour. The most effective fly-trap yet invented. For sale by the patentee, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

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Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS. —Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 257 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the Times newspaper.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL.—MRS. ACKERMAN is prepared to receive one or two more families at moderate rates, within ten minutes of New-Hamburgh station, delightfully shaded, generous living, mountain air, bathing, fishing, use of horses, &c. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further information.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOHEGAN LAKE, NEAR Peekskill, is within 1¾ hours from New-York. This picturesque Lake in the mountains is unsurpassed for the salubrity of the air. W. JONES, of Mount Pleasant, has four good rooms vacant. Apply to T. Jones, No. 516 Broadway, or J. Martens, No. 2 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt. The house is very pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the river. The accommodations are strictly first class, and the pure mountain air, beautiful drives, with the fine boating and bathing, render it very desirable as a Summer residence. Address MRS. LOUISA HALL, Fishkill landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS MAY obtain board at a farm house situated beside a very pleasant river, a short distance from Long Branch; accommodation for fishing, sailing and bathing. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at South Orange, near the dépôt, for families or single gentlemen. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

FAMILIES WISHING BOARD IN THE country will find very handsome rooms and an excellent table at Mrs. VANRENSSELEAR'S, on the banks of the river at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the dépôt. Information of the same can be had at No. 48 Cliff-st.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J. This day from 12 to 3 o'clock, at the New-York Times Office. The proprietor offers airy rooms, fine shades, mountain air, warm and cold baths. Reference J. OGDEN, at D. DEVLIN & CO.'S, Broadway.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. —The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.
ja20-law6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
ja13-law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
ja20-law6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.
j13-law6mTh* JOHN G. STEARNS, EBENEZER H. BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
mh17-law6mT* HENRY ROBINSON, MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
my19-law6wTh* JOHN H. MORRELL, WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6mTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD $15.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, between the South Ferry, New-York, and Stapleton, S. I., a Gold Watch, with the initials S. W. K. on the back; attached to the watch was a chatelaine, with a gold watch key and seal, also a common watch key. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the watch, &c., to JOSEPH R. KEARNY, at the office of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN THE CITY Hall and Barclay-st., July 13, a bundle of LAW PAPERS, in brown envelopes. Apply to W. E. PEARSE, No. 65 Wall-st., third story.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

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ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
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BANKERS,
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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No. 35 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings, New-York. The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Sec.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st of January last, and a pro rata dividend on the stock paid subsequent to said date, out of the net profits the past six months, (two per cent. of said profits having first been placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund.) Dividends payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—AFTER PLACING TWO PER CENT. of the net profits to the credit of the Contingent Fund, the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits for the six months ending June 30, on all stock paid prior to the 1st January last, and a pro rata dividend on all subsequent payments on account of stock. Dividends payable on and after July 15. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET, JULY 12, 1859.—DIVIDEND—The depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for, will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. H. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER. H. TITUS, Prest.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18th. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, Prest.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of from $5 to $500, and of Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on 1st July, and payable on and after the 20th. Deposits made on or previous to 10th inst. will draw interest from 1st July. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
IRA SMITH, President.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under. All deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLAMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, NOW CALLED ST LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Bonds of the above Companies are hereby notified that the Committee of Nine will receive, at the Office of WM. HOGE & CO., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the Assessments on the several class of Bondholders, agreeable to the resolutions adopted at the Bondholders' meeting, on the 6th inst.
WILLIAM HOGE, Chairman.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend sixth semi-annual.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has been declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst.
By order, JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

EUGENE THOMSON, STOCK AUCTIONEER and broker, No. 31 William-st., will furnish his friends, upon application, a circular showing the names of the City Banks and Insurance Companies, with their capital, par value of shares, dividend months, and last semi-annual dividend. A list of stocks at private sale furnished those seeking investment.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that Interest be paid depositors for the last three and six months, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The 2d-av. Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after 11th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall st. The transfer books now closed, will open on 12th inst.
By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$7.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 1,931 Post-office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 26.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 5, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARBER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 25th of July inst., at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JULY 9, 1859.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 7½ to 10 A. M., and 2 to 11 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, June 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 WALL STREET.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., from the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.)—A surplus dividend of Twenty (20) per Cent. has been declared to the stockholders of this Company, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st.—New-York, July 13th, 1859.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—JULY 2, 1859—EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to 17th inst., inclusive.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY. —The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing [illegible] companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE [illegible] 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the [illegible] of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, AT THE best market rates, by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. K SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, [illegible]—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham [illegible]
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William [illegible]
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher [illegible]
Eliph. Bootman,	William Hertzel,	Wm. [illegible]
Abraham Leggett	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. [illegible]
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer [illegible]
Chas. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. R. [illegible]
John O. More,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital.............................. [illegible]
Claims paid...........................over [illegible]
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York... [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance [illegible] branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks [illegible] moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that [illegible] of the profits shall be annually divided to the [illegible] in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for [illegible] during which time it has declared to its dealers [illegible] hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. [illegible] premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulation [illegible] their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, [illegible] have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in [illegible] from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A CARD
TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a notable fact which cannot have escaped the observation, even of the most careless, that everything which possesses inherent good is immediately counterfeited.

Men, for the sake of gain, foist the vilest quackeries upon the public, and at the same time attempt to steal the well-earned repuation and solid gains of the genuine article, by deceiving the unwary into an acceptance of the imitation.

There seems to be no limit to this: the columns of the daily and weekly Press teem with glowing advertisements intended to entrap the unsuspecting.

At this season of the year, when bilious complaints and general derangements of the digestive organs are so prevalent, quackery is rampant. Whole columns of the daily papers are filled with quack literature.

Ever since the introduction into this country of the Cordial Cognac Bitters, which have now obtained so wide-spread a notoriety, the proprietor has had to contend with such, and to caution the public against all kinds of vile and deleterious "specifics," the agents and venders of which have attempted to impose upon an unsuspecting community.

THE CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS,
Are the invention of
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CHEMIST,
LEROUX,

And are the results of great research and distinguished ability. They have gained in a few years a
WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

They have been pronounced by the *Faculty in Europe, Asia and America* a most invaluable Remedy for all diseases of the Bowels and derangements of the digestive organs. *They have been and are now in constant use in the hospitals and infirmaries of Europe.*

THE CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS
CURE
CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
DYSPEPSIA,
FEVER AND AGUE AND YELLOW FEVER.

To those in the enjoyment of good health these Bitters are an excellent tonic,—a pleasant stomachic, and an agreeable beverage, safe at all times and seasons.

M. LEROUX'S
CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS
Are manufactured in France from *Pure Cognac Brandy*, and imported and sold by
S. STEINFELD,
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED STATES.

The Cordial Cognac Bitters were used with the most distinguished success in the *hospitals of the Crimea* during the late war, and they are now *in daily use among the troops in Lombardy.*

HUNDREDS CAN TESTIFY
with what gratifying results they were used in
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND
during the dreadful ravages of *Yellow Fever* there. S. Steinfeld has received from all parts of the United States most flattering concurrent testimony to the great virtues of *Leroux's Cordial Cognac Bitters.*

They are to be found upon the shelves of every respectable druggist and grocer in the Union; they are in use at all the fashionable watering places, and called for in every hotel, restaurant, drinking saloon, and place of refreshment in this City.

S. STEINFELD
FEELS IT
TO BE HIS DUTY
to caution the public against the "quack nostrums" now so common in this City. Many of them are utterly useless and powerless to accomplish what is claimed for them, and others are *positively injurious to the system.*

Long advertisements of new remedies unaccompanied with reliable facts are *no guarantee* to the public of their being even *safe to use*, far less of their possessing any sterling medical qualities.

IF YOU ARE SICK, USE
STEINFELD'S
CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS,
IF YOU ARE WELL,
GET THESE BITTERS
AND
KEEP WELL.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States and Canada.

S. STEINFELD,
No. 70 Nassau st.,
Sole Agent for United States.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIESMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name as the [illegible] proprietor on each label, and my initials on the [illegible] bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and [illegible] nervous diseases, have been cured by this [illegible]. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible] New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, [illegible] BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINCIPLED scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N.Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fail out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

[illegible] H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
[illegible]AR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at his [illegible] THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, [illegible] Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

50 shares East River Bank	$25 each
76 shares Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible] each
100 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
150 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank	$25 each
10 shares Artizans' Bank	$100 each
24 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
1[illegible] shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
18 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
43 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
150 Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
23 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	$40 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co	$100 each
30 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
50 Firemens' Fund Insurance Co	$10 each
15 shares Columbia Marine Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares American Express Co	$100 each
6 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad (Genuine.)	$100 each
7 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co	$50 each
2 shares Academy of Music	$1,000 each

$8,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 1st mtge Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mtge Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Columbus, Ky., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 7 per cent. Bds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 18. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO THIS SALE.
As every thing is quite new and in perfect order,
Having been in use only since the 1st of May.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, July 15, all the furniture, &c., &c., in private residence No. 30 7th-st., near Cooper Institute. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

N. B.—A superior piano-forte to be sold at 12 o'clock.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 14 and 15, in the spacious gallery over salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a superb collection of ancient and modern fine oil paintings. They are fine specimens, warranted original, by the following artists: Henry T. Schaeffels, De Brackeler, Cornet Dillons, T. Coone, Dilman, De Reuter, Daveloose, Stache, Kruromens, Rembrandt, Hovemans, Wouvermans, Ostade, Lairnes and many others. The subjects of this collection are most pleasing and artistically handled. We invite the attention of the public and connoisseurs to this sale. They are now on exhibition until the day of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 East 31st st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in plush, bedsteads and bureaus, washstands, etageres, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, lace window curtains and cornices, velvet stair carpets, hall stands, oil cloths, dining and bedroom crockery, straw beds, mantel vases, chairs and rockers, in hair cloth, couches and divans, sideboards, window shades and fixtures, bolsters and pillows, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the contents of the elegant residence No. 28 7th st., near the 3d-av., consisting of a complete assortment of household furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glassware, all nearly new, not having been in use more than two months. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS in Brooklyn on FRIDAY, July 15, at 10½ A. M. at No. 343 Fulton-st., comprising birds on trees, under cases, on sprigs, singly and in groups, &c., the whole to be positively sold. Also lot of carpenter's tools.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $390. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE; OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:

$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA,
"Le Pardon de Ploermel,"
Has just been received and is for sale by
C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P.M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun., (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun., (L.B.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wedn'sday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH-AVENUE at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water-pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, JR.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until THURSDAY, July 21, for about

70,000 feet 5x7 Yellow Pine Timber.
3,000 Chestnut or Oak Cross Ties, 7 feet long.
50 tons Cast Iron Gutter Plates.
10 tons Cast Iron Knees.

Also for the labor required to construct about half a mile of single track on the Bay Ridge route, and about three-quarters of a mile of double track on Furman-st.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company.

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1859.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 6 Depeyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5 45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M, and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6.25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the several medical bills now before them.

J. T. HENRY,
N. SEAGRIST, } Committee on Police.
JAS. OWENS,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT Confectionery, Restaurant and Ice Cream establishment, covering the whole lot of ground, and 5 years' lease of the premises, No. 244 Grand st. The Saloon Department is elegantly and tastefully furnished, well ventilated, and will seat over one hundred persons. Location for business unsurpassed. For further information apply on the premises, to
E. T. FANNING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS habits and experience, and who can command from $5,000 to $10,000, a salaried position in some manufacturing or other establishment, to the interests of which he would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

PORTER-HOUSE FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT stand, being on West st., opposite one of the principal ferry-houses; good reasons for selling. Cheap for cash.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New York. Office hours from 7½ to 10 A. M., and 2 to 11 P. M.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REMOVALS.

DR. JOHN HART HAS REMOVED FROM East Broadway to No. 27 Market st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms. Signed,

RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August, 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage............$15 | Deck............$6

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA on SATURDAY, July 20.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, July 21.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The ice-box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack; immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

PRICES—No. 1, $16; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $35; No. 6, $40.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &C.—STOCK AND LEASE of store, a first-rate location, North River side, would be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a responsible party. A good cash and short time business can be done with a moderate capital. Address, with real name, NORTH RIVER, care Mr. Wright, New-York Post-office.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable fo pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM two to three and one half inch shafting, with couplings, pulleys and belting to correspond. Can be had cheap by application to the subscriber.
THOMAS PALMER, No. 75 Duane st.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..................Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.
BENEFIT OF MR. DUFFIELD.
First appearance in this City of
Miss FANNY FITZ FARREN,
who has kindly volunteered, as also the
GREAT STAR COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, 1859,
THE LOVE CHASE.
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. BARTON HILL.
Mr. G. FARREN, Mr. LEVERE.
Miss FANNY FITZ FARREN.
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. VERNON.
Pike's great song,
The Arkansas Gentleman..................Mr. DUFFIELD.
Screen scene from the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mr. W. R. BLAKE, Mr. WALCOT,
Mr. J. DYOTT, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN.
POST OF HONOR.
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Miss MARY GANNON.
Mr. W. REYNOLDS, Mr. YOUNG.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIRTY-FOURTH NIGHT
Of the Sisters
GOUGENHEIM.
GREAT VARIETY NIGHT.
THREE PIECES THIS EVENING.
THURSDAY, July 14, 1859,
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
Mrs. Grumley..................Miss Joey
LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
An Interesting Widow..................Miss Joey
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mrs. Trotter Southdown..................Miss Adelaide
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY..................MR. FLORENCE.
WORKING THE ORACLE.
FRED..................MR. FLORENCE
POLLY (with songs)..................MRS. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager..................Mr. E. Eddy.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, 1859,
The performance will commence with
BE GONE DULL CARE;
OR, A SCHOOL FOR GROWN CHILDREN.
Old Revel..................Mr. Burton
To conclude with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Robert Macaire..................Mr. Davenport

NATIONAL THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 14,
Commencing with the nautical Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.
Followed by the
YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE STAGE-STRUCK FAMILY.
Concluding with the Comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THE STAR SISTERS.
THIS EVENING, July 14,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Concluding with the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

JONES' WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE
FOR
ONE WEEK, DAY AND NIGHT,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 18, 1859,
Combining the most
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ENSEMBLE
ever presented to the public, with all the attractive features of extraneous entertainment which have rendered
CREMORNE AND VAUXHALL GARDENS, LONDON,
and the
JARDINE MABILE, PARIS,
so justly famous.
MAMMOTH CONCERT ORCHESTRAS,
with many of our best and
MOST FAVORITE SOLOISTS,
as well as numerous
CHORAL SOCIETIES,
Conducted by
ANSCHUTZ, BERGMANN, STOEPEL, GRILL, UNGER, PROX and MAX MARETZEK.
MAMMOTH PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY,
(the programme changed every evening)
from
NEW AND GORGEOUS DESIGNS,
arranged expressly for this Festival, by
JOSEPH G. and ISAAC EDGE, Jr.

In addition to the immense Musical and Pyrotechnic Entertainments, the following attractive Performances will be given, free of charge:

TOURNAIRE'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
including the renowned performers
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, Mlle. JOSEPHINE,
Mr. T. NEVILLE, Mr. W. J. SMITH,
Signor FELIX CARLO, Signors WILLIAM and GEORGE CARLO,
and the Infant Wonder of the Age,
THE RENOWNED PETITE FREDERICK,
&c., &c.

CARNIVAL OF MAGIC,
By
CORDOVA, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.
ANTONELLI'S NEAPOLITAN PUNCH AND JUDY.

JERONELLI'S ITALIAN FANTOCCINI OR MARIONETTES.

GREAT ASCENSION ACTS BY THE CARLO FAMILY.

FLIGHT OF BALLOONS.

FOR THE DAILY BALS CHAMPETRE
HIRSCHMAN'S CELEBRATED BAND,
Conducted by Mr. Hirschman, will perform on
THE GRAND PLATFORM FOR DANCING.
There will also be
THREE OTHER DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS
For Dancing, viz:
The Washington Band..................T. G. Atkins.
The Brooklyn Stuart Band..................Stuart.
The Viola d'Amour Band..................Schwartz.
At dusk, the ground will be
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED
WITH
CALCIUM LIGHTS,
which will also be placed in all
THE AVENUES AND APPROACHES TO THE GARDEN.

Notwithstanding the immense outlay incurred for the production of
THIS MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,
The price of admission to the whole of the entertainment will be
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The SATELLITE and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD have been chartered expressly to convey visitors to the grounds, who purchase their tickets at the piers,
FREE OF ALL CHARGE.
For Time Table, see future advertisements.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PROFESSOR WYMAN the Grand Plenipotentiary of the Regent of Darkness, and Representative of the Mysterious and Miraculous, has arrived, and will open his Budget of Amusing Marvels, at this establishment, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, (Thursday, July 14,) at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, astonishing and delighting crowds with feats of Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, Magic and Ventriloquism, infinitely varied in number, and wholly unparalleled in character, in the history of the Incomprehensible. The smaller serpent here has just deposited her nest of eggs, and the large anaconda is now nursing her baby-anaconda. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low-pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball-playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, July 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and SUNDAY 17; leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, 7 o'clock; Broome-st., 7½ o'clock; Peck-slip, 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ o'clock; and foot of Spring-st., 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

TO CHARTER.—EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—The large and splendid steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, or SOUTH AMERICA, OCEAN BIRD, and STRANGER, with or without barges, reasonably, by applying to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27, North River.

ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC OF Sunday School No. 82, of the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., to Pleasant Valley, on Friday, July 15, 1859. The steamer THOS. E. HULSE and barge CASTLETON will leave foot of 43d-st., at 8½ A. M. Tickets, 25 cents. Children half price.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St. David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS, pic-nics, &c., the commodious steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. CURTIS. Rates low. Apply at People's Line Office, Pier No. 16 North River, to the Captain on board.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st or No. 291 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

total weight at sea, about 9,000 tons; full speed, 16 miles an hour. About 220 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of teak, 24 inches thick; this will be covered by armour plates 4½ inches thick on the decks. The ram will be armed with 35 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100 lb. shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them at full speed. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her, she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line. The cost of the hull will be about £200,000, the engines about £75,000, and her fitting for sea about £45,000 more, or £320,000 in all.

The valuable freehold estates in Honduras, of the late firm of HYDE, HODGE & Co., extending over upwards of one million acres, with warehouses, stores, merchandise, cattle, shipping, advances to logwood and mahogany cutters to the extent of £23,000, and other commercial assets, were on the 27th sold by Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, at the Mart, London, for the sum of £51,000. The biddings commenced at £20,000, and were finally closed, after a spirited competition, at the above sum. The purchasers were Messrs. DESBOROUGH, YOUNG and DESBOROUGH, acting on behalf of the British Honduras Company, (limited.)

Mr. MAGUIRE has given notice of a motion drawing attention to the necessity of granting a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.

THE LATEST BY THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, July 13.

The news of the *Canada* at Halifax has reached his place by horse express, but is mainly superseded by the arrival of the *Ætna* at New-York. The following is the latest news received at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the *Canada*:

PARIS, Saturday, July 2.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

VALLEGGIO, Friday.

The Emperor to the Empress:

The whole army has passed the Mincio.

The Sardinians have invested Peschiera:

The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men under Prince NAPOLEON have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a *corps d'armée* at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino:

"The force of the enemy amounted to from 250,000 to 270,000.

The new artillery produced terrible effect. Its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plains with the dead.

The loss of the French is 720 officers, *hors du combat* 120 of whom were killed, and 12,009, privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels, and six lieutenant-colonels.

Among the wounded are five Generals."

VIENNA, Friday, July 1.

The Austrian correspondent says that the loss at the battle on the 24th, as far as yet ascertained, is 1,900 killed, and 8,100 wounded. Further information will be published.

VERONA, Friday, July 1.

Since the 24th of June, there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

LATEST BY THE ETNA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2.

The *Independance Belge* says that the Palmerston Ministry had counseled the German States to moderation.

A telegraph dispatch from the seat of war says that an American, named E. N. PERKINS, of Boston, with wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag had been detected off Trieste taking deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumors accuse of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to dispatch the garrison of Vienna to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont *via* Nice and Mount Cenis.

NAPOLEON was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of the army excellent. His head-quarters were at Valleggio, where Prince NAPOLEON was expected on the 30th.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors du combat*.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria ordered the recrossing of the Mincio in opposition to the advice of General HESS.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of an inquiry into the expediency of cancelling the Government's contract with the Galway line of steamers.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed meetings at Liverpool, giving an account of his visit to the United States, for which we have not room to-day.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 1.

In the early part of the present week the quantity of Cotton offering was large, and the trade limited their purchases to the supply of their present wants; during the last three days the demand has been more general, and some considerable purchases have been made more for export. The total sales of the week have consequently been 56,410 bales. There are now 113,000 bales of American at sea, against 135,000 at the same period in 1858. During the present week the stock of American has decreased 14,000 bales. To-day there is a fair attendance of the trade, and the sales are 8,000 bales at steady prices, including 1,500 bales on speculation and for export. American descriptions are now in good request; and although the recent large import induces their being offered freely, prices are not materially changed; the Committee's quotations for "fair" upland is reduced ⅛d. ₱ lb., those for Orleans and Mobile are the same as on Friday last. Brazils and Egyptians remain at about last week's quotations. The common qualities of East India are abundant, and they have declined ⅛d. ₱ lb.; better qualities are scarce and relatively dear. 1,500 bales of American have been taken on speculation, and 5,750 American, 380 Bahia, 60 Maranam, 350 Egyptian, 3,770 Surat, and 1,100 Madras for export. The total deliveries to the trade have consequently been about 48,400 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, JULY 1.

To-day's market was thinly attended both by town and country millers and dealers, and WHEAT met a very restricted demand, at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. ₱ cental on the week. FLOUR had an equally slow sale, and all kinds declined in value 6d. to 1s. ₱ sack, or about 2d. to 4d. ₱ 100 lbs. OATS and OATMEAL were both firm in price, but in very limited request. Egyptian BEANS, in the business reported, realized former rates. BARLEY was unaltered in value, and quiet. INDIAN CORN met a better consumptive demand than for some time past, all descriptions bringing full previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, JULY 1.

The late reductions in the price of BEEF have not led to improved demand, and the stock is now greatly in excess of last year's at the same period; prices are nominally without any change, but buyers of quantity could probably operate on more favorable terms. The continued large arrivals of American PORK of a quality not suited for the ordinary wants of the trade, have a most depressing effect on the market, and the quotations, representing retail sales and asking prices, cannot give a correct view of the market. For American BACON there is only a retail inquiry, but the stock being so light, holders do not press sales. The sales of LARD reach to about 250 tons, chiefly of ordinary to fair qualities. On such a decline of 2s. 6d. to 3s. ₱ cwt., has been submitted to, whilst really fine being scarce, sells slowly at about last week's prices. There is no new feature in CHEESE; the stock is small.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 1.

SUGAR—The activity noticed last week has subsided, and the market closes with a quiet feeling, but the sales reported show no material alteration in prices. Colonial West India: The sales amount to 1,200 hhds. and 450 bags, and consist of St. Lucia at 37s. 9d.; Jamaica 39s. 6d.@42s. 6d.; Antigua at 38s.@44s.; and Demarara at 38s. 3d.@40s. 6d., for Muscovado, and 44s. 6d.@45s. ₱ cwt. for grainy. Foreign West India: 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 42s.@47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bengal: The transactions are confined to Benares, of which 1,320 bags have found buyers at 42s.@45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. China and Siam: 2,000 bags brown at 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Brazil: The business is limited to 1,020 bags fair brown Maranham at 24s.@25s. 6d., and a small lot of Bahia at 21s. 6d.@25s. ₱ cwt.

RICE remains unaltered in value; for though there is little inclination to operate, holders show no disposition to press sales. The sales add up to 5,000 bags Bengal at 10s. 3d. to 12s. per cwt. In Carolina the business is confined to a small parcel, with all faults, at 18s. 3d. per cwt.

ASHES very flat. The sales add up 300 bbls., and include 80 bbls. of old Pot Ashes at 24s. 6d.; the transactions, however, have been chiefly at 36s. old and 27s. for new Pot; with Pearls at 29s.@30s. per cwt.

TALLOW continues steady, and prices generally are unaltered. The business on the spot has been only moderate in extent.

RESIN—All the common resin on the quay having been sold at the reduced quotations of last week, holders have been enabled to obtain rather higher rates; 2,800 barrels are reported, common at 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d. from the quay, and 4s. ex. store; with 2,000 bbls. to arrive at 3s. 11d.@4s.; medium, on the spot, realized 4s. 3d.@9s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

TURPENTINE—Nothing reported in rough. Spirits has been very quiet during the week at 39s. 6d.@40s. There is little disposition to operate for arrival, even at 39s., at which 70 bbls. have been sold.

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 1.

SUGAR quiet, and prices 6d.@1s. below last week's; demand moderate for refined; brown lumps, 51s., lowest terms. COFFEE—Business small, and native Ceylon unaltered; Plantation rather cheaper. TEA firm, although the sale is limited. Not much RICE offering; several transactions at former prices. SALTPETRE dull, and previous terms not obtainable. Value of TALLOW about the same, and little business.

On 'Change: TALLOW, 55s. 6d., on spot; 56s. 6d. end of year. LINSEED OIL, 29s., buyers. Scotch Pig IRON, 48s.@48s. 3d.; 150 tons SPELTER sold at £19 7s. 6d. Three hundred cases and 400 bags brown Bahia SUGAR, landed, sold at 28s. 3d. Several parcels Manila and Penang Sugar sold, the former at 35s. 6d.; 1,000 bags SALTPETRE sold, 7 ₱ cent., at 42s; 10@11 ₱ cent., at 41s.; Bombay at 30s. Nine thousand quarters Bombay LINSEED sold for arrival at 49s. 6d., ex ship. COPPER and yellow metal ½d. ₱ lb. cheaper. Raw Copper declined £5 ₱ ton.

Weather gloomy and chilly. Foreign arrivals heavy of Wheat, but small of Barley, Oats and Flour. Little business doing in Wheat or Flour, but sellers very firm in prices. Barley and Oats more inquired after, at rather more money. In Flour no variation.

The London *Standard* of July 1, in noticing the market of the previous day, says:

The Bank Court broke up to-day without making any alteration in the terms of discount, the rates at the ordinary establishments having once more so closely approximated to the minimum of 3 per cent. The augmented inquiry for accommodation, nevertheless, exercised little influence on public securities, which were in the ascendant; the rise on the Paris Bourse, together with the encouraging position of the revenue returns, stimulating purchases. Business was further assisted by the announcement that the members of the present Cabinet, following in the steps of their predecessors, will preserve a strict neutrality, and that the advices from Berlin, intimating an improvement in prices, are associated with a project for carrying out mediation through the joint instrumentality of Russia and England. Although the advance in Consols was not more than a quarter per cent, the range having been from 92⅞ to 93, much strength was manifested in the advanced hours, when the final quotation was 93 to ⅛. Subsequently a fractional reaction set in, but it was not succeeded by any extensive operations.

The discount brokers were again applicant at the Bank for advance—a circumstance showing the increased demand for money. The scarcity of supply, however, may in a measure be traced to the joint-stock banks keeping their resources in hand, to-day being the period for the usual half-yearly balance. The amount of paper in the open market is gradually extending, but it appears principally to represent operations in the home trade. From 2¾ to 3 ₱ cent. is the current quotation for the very choicest paper at short dates, while for any lengthened time a proportionate increase is required.

The *Ocean Chief* has arrived from Melbourne with 10,162 ounces of gold, valued at £40,648.

The quantity of specie by the *Atrato*, from the West Indies is now definitely stated to be £241,044, of which £92 290 is gold, and £143,754 silver.

About £5,000 gold was purchased by the Bank to-day, but a quantity of Russian, it was also understood, was sent into that establishment. About £40,000 of half imperials were taken for transmission abroad, and further purchases of Australian and American are being taken for the same destination. The remittances by the *Result*, amounting to £145,600, have been delivered, but not at present dealt with. The nominal price of silver is still 5s. 2d. to ⅛d. ₱ oz., with a flat market.

From the Paris Bourse the accounts were favorable, and an improvement of about ⅛ ₱ cent. was recorded, the four and a half ₱ cents. for money leaving off 92f. 60c., and the three ₱ cents. for money and the account, 63f. Bank shares were quoted 2,720f., with a very firm appearance.

The reports from the other Continental markets were of a better character. In the case of Berlin there was a decided advance of from 1 to 2 ₱ cent., and the Stieglitz five ₱ cents. were quoted 3 ₱ cent. higher. At Amsterdam and Frankfort the improvement was ¼@½ ₱ cent.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., in reference to American Stocks and Shares, remark that "no change of importance has occurred in the market for American Securities."

The *Standard* notices sales on the 30th of June of Illinois Central shares at 39@39½ discount, and New-York Central shares at 69, and quotes as follows:

Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	71	@ 75
Illinois Central R. 7s, '75	74	@ 76
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	85	@ 87
Illinois Central $100 Shares..$60 paid ...dis.	40	@ 33
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	81	@ 83
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1859	81	@ 83
Michigan Central 8 ₱ ct (Sink. Fund) 1882	81	@ 83
Michigan Central $100 Shares	40	@ 45
Mich. So. and Nor. Ind. (Sink. Fund) 1885	58	@ 60
Mich. So. and Nor Indiana $100 Shares	10	@ 15
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Sink. Fund.1883	82	@ 84
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	92	@ 94
New-York Central 7s, 1876	92	@ 94
New-York Central $100 Shares	68	@ 70
New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage, 1885	56	@ 58
New-York and Erie $100 Shares	7	@ 9
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort., 1880	89	@ 91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mort S'g	92	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	35	@ 40
Phil. and Read. 1st Mort. 6s, 1869	80	@ 85
Phil and Read. 2d Mort. 6s, 1870	70	@ 75
Phil. and Read. $50 Shares	20	@ 24

The Steamship Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Canada* reports that she struck an iceberg on July 9, at 1 45 P. M., in lat. 48° 45', long. 47° 47'.

The *Canada* left here for Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night. Her mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Parade of the Seventh Regiment.

COL. DURYEE PERSISTS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) had a volunteer parade last evening, in full uniform, for the purpose of calling upon Col. DURYEE, *en masse*, with a request that he would reconsider his resignation, and retain his commission as Colonel of the Regiment. The Regiment, to the number of 450, not including the field and staff officers, formed on Union-square at 8½ o'clock P. M., and at 9½ o'clock marched to the residence of Col. DURYEE, on Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Band was not present, on account of the absence of the leader. A large body of citizens assembled to witness the parade, many of whom followed the Regiment to Thirty-eighth-street, where they arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M. The Committee, some fifty in number, made up from each company, were politely received by Colonel DURYEE. The absence of Col. LEFFERTS being noticed, the Colonel sent a delegation to request him to come in. Col. LEFFERTS having entered, W. T. FARNHAM introduced W. G. ULSHOEFFER, who addressed Col. DURYEE as follows:

The National Guard appears to-night before its Colonel on no ordinary occasion. After a service of twenty-one years in the Regiment—eleven at its head—you have signified your intention to leave us. We are here in the old grey uniform—known to you so well—worn by you so long with honor—to beg of you that you—who have guided our steps in the paths of duty and of honor—who have made us an efficient force for all the purposes contemplated by the National and State Constitutions—who have shown that there *can* be a Regiment of citizen soldiery—that republican institutions do not, of themselves, destroy the military force of a nation—that a thousand intelligent, educated men, can be got together, and kept together, under a man they love—who have shown yourself to us both a commander and a friend—your regiment is here to beg that you will reconsider your determination—to urge upon you that the interests of the National Guard demand that the ties cemented by time, respect, and affection, should not now be severed. There are but few—very few of us—whose term of service goes back beyond the time when you first took command of this regiment. We have known no other Colonel—want no other. We enlisted to serve under Colonel ABRAM DURYEE, and we would serve under *him*, and when our places are filled by others, we would wish that your fostering care might be extended to our successors. We look for a glorious future for this our regiment, and we would have our old Colonel to share it with us, and then, if ever it should become necessary for the militia to take the field, in one regiment at least discipline might lend its aid to valor. To your exertions we owe much of whatever merit distinguishes our regiment; from a continuance of those exertions we hope to profit still more. The regiment and its Colonel are one and inseparable. We accordingly, in the name, and on behalf of the National Guard, respectfully, but earnestly, request that you will continue at its head. We ask it, not as an idle form, and have chosen this manner as the one, in our opinion, best calculated to give you the strongest assurance of our sincerity."

Col. DURYEE, with considerable emotion, replied in a few words, thanking the Committee for the pains they had been at to call upon him, but reiterating his purpose to retire from a command which he had held for so many years, on account of the cares and labors which it imposed upon him.

By request of the Committee, he then went to the second story, and addressed the regiment and the assemblage from the balcony. The cheers which greeted his appearance having subsided, Col. DURYEE said:

Gentlemen of the National Guards, the scene presented here this moment, and the object of your visit, fill me with deep emotion. In tendering my resignation of the command of this noble corps, I have not done so upon the impulse of the moment, but upon mature deliberation and reflection. I have contemplated the step from time to time during the past year, and for the purpose have written out several forms without the heart to present them. The motives, however, which have prompted me are these: I have served long beyond the legal time required by law, having been in active service for twenty-one years—three successive terms and eleven years your leader, which is a third of the time of the existence of the corps. The great tax upon my time; the arduous duties of which you are all familiar with; the mass of correspondence all over the United States which is required of me; and, lastly, a deprivation of a large portion of domestic happiness consequent upon the attention to these duties. Are they not sufficient? I ask, I plead, therefore, that you will let me retire; nay, I am decided [illegible] course I have adopted; my resignation means what it says. Need I tell you how deeply I feel this manifestation of your regard? Accept my warmest thanks. I am proud of having commanded the best volunteer regiment in the world; but, gentlemen, I have been sustained by competent and efficient officers, to whom is due the credit of having raised the standard of discipline, and the reputation of the corps; to these can be confided the Seventh Regiment; they will maintain and improve upon the reputation of the corps. Accept, again, my heartfelt thanks, with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Seventh Regiment.

At the conclusion of this speech the Colonel was loudly cheered. The Committees partook of some refreshments, and the Regiment then formed and marched to their quarters, where they were dismissed.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.—Pursuant to a call of the citizens of President Hill, (South Brooklyn Hights,) for consideration and action upon subjects of general interest—sewerage, sanitary, official, etc.—a meeting of gentlemen residing in First, Second and Third places, President, Carroll, Clinton, Henry and Woodhull streets, convened at the residence of JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Monday evening, CHAS. CHRISTMAS in the Chair and D. S. BARNES, Secretary. Reviews of the social and physical condition of the Sixth Ward were made by Messrs. Rankin, Christmas, Barnes, Noble, Pennington, and other gentlemen. Messrs. NOBLE, RANKIN and BARNES were appointed a Committee to confer with the Commissioners, and devise means to sewer the streets at once. Many remarks and statements were made showing a feeling and interest creditable to the character of the neighborhood. This is unquestionably one of the most delightful localities in or about New-York. It is sixty feet above tide water, overlooks the entire bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Greenwood, &c., has streets one hundred and sixteen feet wide, well planted court yards, a class of private residences unsurpassed by any similarly large section in the United States, with beautiful parks, good schools, churches, &c., and is but thirty minutes walk from the Astor House, with railroads on all sides if required.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. D. S. BARNES, on Monday evening, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, when Committee reports will be made and subjects of general interest discussed. These meetings are informal, and all interested citizens are invited to attend.

ITEMS.—The body of a boy apparently about 12 years old was found in the water at the foot of Greenpoint avenue.... At an excursion on Monday last of Engine Company No. 6, E. D., the foreman had one of his ears bitten off and was otherwise disfigured.... The last of the MIDDAGH family, in Brooklyn, was buried on Sunday.... A boy named MICHAEL CRABB was crushed to death in LAWRENCE & Co.'s rope-walk, Bushwick-avenue, yesterday.... A druggist named JAMES E. MILLER was arrested yesterday by the Fifth Precinct Police on a charge of bigamy. He was committed for examination.... A rabid dog was killed in the Twelfth Ward yesterday, and another in the First Ward. They were dispatched before they had an opportunity of doing any harm.... A big turtle was taken from the basin of the fountain in City Hall Park yesterday by an officer of the First Precinct Police, on duty there.

THE PERMANENT WATER BOARD.—At the first meeting of this Board on Monday last, after the election of officers, a committee was appointed to wait upon the old Board, and notify that body of their organization. At a meeting of the permanent Board yesterday, the books and papers of the Sewerage Department were formally delivered to it. The old Water Commissioners will have charge of the Water Works until such time as they certify to the Common Council that the works are so far completed as to deliver ten millions of gallons of water daily. The new Commissioners intend to push forward the sewering of the city as fast as circumstances permit.

ITEMS.—Mrs. GEORGE DAVIS, who cut her throat, at Greenpoint, Tuesday, died the same night. She was 60 years old, and infirm..... PATRICK McCLOSKEY, laborer, had one of his feet crushed by a hogshead of sugar falling upon it at Thorn's Dock, yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital.... The streets in the lower part of the Fifth Ward are in a very filthy condition. A small boat, containing two men, was run down by the Division-avenue ferry-boat, *Canada*, Tuesday night, and one of the men, whose name is unknown, was drowned.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop administratrix *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadborne *vs.* Jack; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 18½, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 21, Currie and other *vs.* Pease and other; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 25, Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr. *vs.* Beard.

BOARD OF HEALTH—A meeting of the Board of Health was held, Tuesday morning, Mayor POWELL, in the chair. A number of nuisances were reported and referred to the Health Officer, and several nuisances, before reported, abated. The most important is that of a bone-boiling establishment in Bushwick.

SUICIDE.—The wife of GEORGE DAVIS, Sixth, near Messerole-street, cut a fearful gash in her throat with a razor, Tuesday morning, and died during the day. She was 60 years old, and was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time.

UTAH SERVICE.—Capt. C. L. KILBURN, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, to relieve Capt. H. F. CLARKE, Commissary of Subsistence, who, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Commissary-General for further orders.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Bininger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

"A straw shows which way the wind blows." This was the excuse of one of KNOX'S customers on one of the hot days of the past week, when purchasing a Summer Hat. The beauty of the article and its cheapness rendered the excuse needless. Those who want a good Summer Hat, light, elegant, fashionable and low-priced, should seek it at KNOX'S famous establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

$10,000	Tennessee 6s,'90	89¼	150	Erie Railroad	6¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	94¼	100	Nor. & Wor. R	31
5,000	Missouri State 6s	83	200	Reading R......s10	43
5,000	do..........b3	83¼	200	do..........s60	42¾
5,000	do	83⅜	500	do..........b60	43
2,000	Hud. Riv.R.2dM	93	400	do..........s60	42½
1,000	Harlem R. 1st Mt	90⅝	10	Stonington R	63
2,000	Mich. So. 2d MBs	50	400	Clev. & Toledo R	25¼
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	83¾	200	do......s30	25
15	Bank of New-York	100½	19	Mich. Central R	42¼
10	Merchants Bank	106	50	do......s10	42
50	Union Bank	98	450	do......s3	42
5	Bank of Commerce	98¼	100	do......b60	42
5	do	98	1000	do......b60	42¼
5	Park Bank	104	50	do......s60	41
50	do	104½	50	do......s30	41½
5	Pacific M. S. Co.b10	68⅞	250	do	41¾
50	do	68⅛	100	do......s60	41¼
150	do......s30	68	550	M. S. & N. I. G St'k	25⅞
60	do	68	10	do	25¼
100	Penn. Coal Co.	84	700	do......b30	25¼
200	do......s60	83¾	100	do......b60	25¼
100	do......c	83¾	300	Panama Railroad	117½
250	N. Y. Central R.b60	74½	50	do......s60	116
1250	do	74⅛	100	do......snw	117
500	do......brw	74	100	do......bnw	117¼
300	Hudson River R	33½	5	Clev., Col. & C. R	97½
400	do......b60	33½	200	Gal. & Chic. R......s30	63¼
10	do	33	100	do	64
100	do......s60	33	100	do......b30	64
100	do......s10	33¼	50	Chic. & R. Is. R.s15	60¾
27	Harlem R. pref	35½	100	do......b30	61
250	do......b60	36	100	do......s30	60¾
500	do	36	350	do	61
450	do......s10	36	100	do......b30	61¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65	100	200	Reading Rail'd	42½
6,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89	100	Mich. Central R	42
500	N. C. State 6s	95¾	100	do......s30	41¾
4,000	Missouri State 6s	83¼	200	M. S. & N.I.G.S.s30	25
1,000	Virginia 6s	94⅛	100	Panama R......b30	117½
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 2 m.b.	83½	150	do......b60	117¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co	68	100	do	117½
150	N. Y. Cent. R	73⅞	10	Ill. Central R	63½
100	Hudson River R	33½	100	Gal. & Chic. R......s30	63¾
100	do	33	100	Chic.& R. Isl. R.s30	60¾
1000	Harlem R.Pref.s30	36			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	Missouri 6s	82½	5	Mer. Mu. Ins. Co	102½
2,000	Buffalo, N. York and Erie R. 1st M.	55	25	Everett Fire Ins. Co	67
10	Ocean Bank	95	18	Columbia M.Ins.Co	103
5	Am. Ex. Bank	101	15	N. World F. I. Co	104
5	Bank of New-York	100½	10	Market F. Ins. Co	123½
25	East River F. I. Co.	92	10	Am. Ex. Co	78
15	Im. & Traders' Bk	108	85	K. L. Ins. Stock	$40

WEDNESDAY, July 13—P. M.

There was less firmness in prices on the Stock Exch[illegible] or two, but the [illegible] the demand both from the jobbers and on [illegible] orders, is one of gradual improvement. As [illegible] vance since last week on the Share list is fro[illegible] to 1½ ₱ cent., and in several instances 2 ₱ ce[illegible] there is some realizing among the speculative buyers of Monday and Tuesday, the reaction amounting to ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, ½ on Reading, ¼@⅜ on Michigan Central, and about the same on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo. On the other hand, there is continued firmness shown on Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Rock Island, and a further advance established on Panama and Missouri Sixes. Of the last named $40,000 sold after the printed list at 83½, buyer 60 days, and it is noticeable that the orders for Stocks generally on buyer's options are on the increase, manifesting, among the speculators, a good degree of confidence in the course of business through the early Fall months. The *Bull* account in this way is, perhaps, more active than it has been for eight months past. The *Bear* account is by no means given over, and, as a general remark, it seems but slightly relaxed. Some heavy purchases for immediate delivery have undoubtedly been made within a day or two, at the present advance, but on the slightest signs of weakness in the market fresh contracts are thrown ahead by the same parties. They continue to quote the light traffic on the Western roads, as informally reported by telegraph, for the first week in July; but, as remarked before, this influence seems to have lost its power, because of the immediate prospect of a larger business after the harvest. The passenger traffic, particularly from pleasure travel, is on the increase on the New-York roads since the first of the month. Both the Central and Hudson River are ahead of last season—the Central $10,000 or $12,000. The Coal tonnage on the Reading and Delaware and Hudson lines is also on the increase, and both these stocks, and also Pennsylvania Coal, (now within a few weeks of the August dividend,) are firmer this week and in demand. Among the Western Roads, the recent report of the Michigan Central attracts attention and elicits approval for the unembarrassed balance sheet which it presents, and the fact that all the improvements on the line and its equipment during the year are paid for out of the net earnings. The changes upon the business of the new year are reduced to 8 ₱ cent. interest on $8,000,000 general mortgage, and such percentage of dividend on $6,000,000 stock as a return to a fair if not a large traffic will justify. A heavy line of *short* contracts was put out some weeks ago at 39@40@40½ ₱ cent., under the calculation, perhaps, that the forthcoming statement would strike the stockholders less favorably. The recovery of the price, therefore, is of course warmly resisted. It opened at 42 this morning, cash, and 1,000 shares were taken at 42½, buyer 60 days. It closed in the afternoon 41⅞@42. There was a large business in Harlem preferred at 36 ₱ cent., and that price paid at the close, seller 30 days. The speculative as well as investment demand for State Stocks—Missouris being almost the only description in which large orders can be promptly filled—is stimulated by the increasing ease this week in the Money market. The Stock Brokers were favored more generally to-day at 5 ₱ cent., and the Discount Brokers had an active inquiry for prime paper at 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Foreign news, of which we have fuller details to Saturday, July 2, by the screw steamer *Ætna* at this port, looks like an early armistice in Italy. The London and Continental Stock Exchanges all show an improvement, and the reports nearly all allude to the neutrality of Prussia, and her purpose, in conjunction with Russia and England, to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The *Rente* at Paris is up to 63.50, and Consols are 93⅛, without any immediate money influence, the rates of discount, if anything, being somewhat firmer. At Amsterdam and Berlin the Funds were also higher. The Cotton trade at Manchester is firm, but the raw material at Liverpool is a fraction easier.

The Exchanges for Saturday's mail have not yet fairly opened. The *Vanderbilt* goes to Havre, *via* Southampton. There is some export inquiry for Bullion, in anticipation of this opportunity, and as a large supply of bar Gold came in from California last night, (of which the leading Bullion house bought a million of dollars to-day,) the probability is the shipment will be a liberal one. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury to-day are $290,000; other receipts, $96,000; Disbursements, $336,000; balance $4,382,606. Some additional sales of 5½ ₱ cent. Treasury Bills were made by the Sub-Treasurer, and he has been authorized by the Department to publish the following official notice on the subject:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive deposits of gold coins, to a limited extent, in exchange for Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of five and a half (5½) ₱ cent per annum.

They will be issued payable to the order of the Depositor in notes of $1,000, $500 or $100 each, at his option; redeemable after one year, and receivable at any time for public dues.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The *Commercial* remarks:

"We understand that, after providing for this dividend, a larger surplus is left than at any other like period. The seven days of way travel commencing with the 4th inst., is larger than that of any previous week."

The Southern Bank of New-Orleans has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable at the Chemical Bank, July 18. The Brevoort Insurance Company 5 ₱ cent. for the half year.

The *Courier and Enquirer* would do well to overhaul its figures of the Foreign Trade of the United States for 1859, and make note of the following correction. The compiler will find that neither the Imports nor Exports are "*less* than for any year since 1855." He has probably adopted the figures for *nine months* only, on both sides the account, and then drawn a balance of $12,097,000 against the Export list by excluding the Domestic Produce of the Mines.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of June, 1859, were $330,657 22
Earnings of June, 1858 .... 384 378 93
Decrease in June, 1859 .... $53,721 71

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, brings a treasure freight of $119,000.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	—@ ¾
Virginia	⅝@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	2⅜@2½
Michigan	⅝@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1½@1¾
Louisiana	—@1¼
Mobile	—@1¼
Canada	—@ ½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	88	92
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	88	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 10@16 20
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@—	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02½@—		

[illegible]LY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHI[illegible]

BANKS.	LOANS. July 5.	LOANS. July 11.	SPECIE. July 5.	SPECIE. July 11.
Philadelphia	3,390,000	3,367,000	590,000	651,000
North America	2,745,527	2,763,625	685,816	654,864
Farm. & Mech	3,828,542	3,851,873	890,698	845,219
Commercial	1,561,000	1,517,000	271,000	249,000
Mechanics'	1,763,949	1,744,484	238,144	233,685
N. Liberties	1,244,000	1,230,000	334,000	203,000
Southwark	889,592	892,162	236,332	245,307
Kensington	814,232	818,635	141,074	159,437
P. Township	872,419	876,230	177,531	145,330
Western	1,347,527	1,290,971	230,826	248,154
Man. & Mech	1,142,560	1,156,961	136,075	127,180
Commerce	650,936	667,413	166,748	179,365
Girard	2,110,163	2,014,647	281,395	221,994
Tradesmen's	646,32	6[illegible]5,933	155,858	162,4[illegible]3
Consolidation	498,445	498,723	76,918	56,675
City	849,816	845,442	122,771	112,367
Commonwealth	360,226	353,903	52,520	59,027
Corn Exchange	389,747	389,769	57,961	67,974
Union	350,638	343,424	61,[illegible]	69,550
Total	25,448,440	25,248,246	4,897,063	4,696,111

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 5.	DEPOSITS. July 11.	CIRCULATION. July 5.	CIRCULATION. July 11.
Philadelphia	1,550,000	1,595,000	292,000	293,000
N. America	1,718,664	1,681,687	265,473	268,253
Farm. & Mech's	2,839,812	2,673,959	385,710	401,600
Commercial	774,000	708,000	138,000	160,000
Mechanics'	970,359	882,233	151,200	158,450
North. Liberties	958,000	816,000	101,000	107,000
Southwark	675,376	679,142	91,520	99,290
Kensington	541,984	583,464	138,6[illegible]0	133,505
Penn Township	625,419	604,510	103,265	108,340
Western	914,631	844,841	123,885	129,655
Manuf. & Mech's	551,395	545,171	146,940	143,291
Commerce	502,391	513,702	74,910	82,700
Girard	934,316	747,903	201,770	237,913
Tradesmen's	568,991	559,180	109,590	117,511
Consolidation	282,704	286,000	98,665	99,330
City	418,037	418,202	113,440	114,540
Commonwealth	203,276	209,437	99,105	97,606
Corn Exchange	237,618	241,436	102,125	104,466
Union	224,081	204,816	70,960	73,680
Total	15,491,054	14,794,683	2,308,208	2,940,108

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, July 13.

We report the sale, by order of Court, of nine acres of land lying diagonally, bounded on the east by Harlem Lane and running over to Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, containing about 110 lots, for the sum of $23,000, being a little over $200 per lot. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, buyer. Mr. LUDLOW, auctioneer.

By the same, there was also a partition sale, by order of Court—the Depeyster estate, we believe,—of the three-story and attic brick mansion No. 3 Broadway, next to the corner of Battery-place, 40 feet 8 inches on Broadway, and running through to Greenwich-street, where it has a front of 40 feet 1 inch, and about 170 feet deep. WM. S. LIVINGSTON, $37,100.

Mr. A. C. LOOMIS has sold one lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth street, commencing 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $850.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold four lots north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 300 feet east of the Seventh-avenue. Also, four lots in the rear on the south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue, all at $550 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 13.

FLOUR unchanged, and selling at $6. WHEAT firm; White $1 25@$1 45. CORN buoyant; White, 84c.; Yellow, 84c.@86c. LARD, 11⅛c.@11¼c. WHISKY steady.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair trade demand; market tending strongly downward; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 for State from Standard Spring Wheat; $4 75@$5 for Extra Illinois, from Spring Wheat; $5@$5 50 for do. Wisconsin, from Club Wheat; $6 25@$6 50 for Extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6 62½@$7 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and nothing important doing. CORN nominally firmer at the close; sales nearly 1,000 bushels ordinary Toledo, at 71c., and 5,500 bushels Sound Illinois, at 75c., other grains quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS—8½c. on Corn; 9½c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. WHISKY nominal, at 25½c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—60 bbls. Flour; 4,700 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 500 bbls., at $6 25 from extra Milwaukee Club Wheat; $6 50 from Red Ohio and Indiana. WHEAT dull, with small sales of White Indiana for country milling, at $1 42½. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, but dull, at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. No receipts of Flour or Grain by Lake. *Canal Exports*—5,600 bushels Wheat; 6,200 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 13.

FLOUR—A declining tendency; sales $5 35@$5 50 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 24¾c. PROVISIONS more active. Bacon Shoulders 6⅞c.@7c.; Sides 8c. Bulk Shoulders 6c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 13.

FLOUR.—A declining tendency; superfine offered at $5 75, without sales. WHEAT—Sales 3,000 bush. new Southern at $1 40@$1 46. CORN—Sales 1,000 bush Yellow at 87c. WHISKY steady at 27c@29c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 12.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day, 500 bales; Middling, 11½c. Sales of three days, 2,400 bales; receipts the same time, 600 bales, against 2,800 last year; Gunnies, 12⅜c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 12.

FLOUR dull at $5 75@$5 80. WHEAT active. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS neglected.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday*—$1 700 City 6s, 98⅞; $100 do., 98½; $2,400 do., new, 102; $500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½; $2,000 do., 63; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 68; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mortgage 87; $500 Second and Third-street 7s. 90; $1,000 Green and Coates street 7s, 90; 3 Lehigh Navigation, 48; 350 Reading Railroad, 21⅝; 200 do., 21½; 100 do., 21¼; 30 Germantown Gas, 50; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅜; 9 West Philadelphia Railroad, 52; 40 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 26.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Bavaria	July 15	New-York	Southa'n.
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow.
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway.
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Arago	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Great Britain	July 28	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	June 28	Southampt'n.	New-York
Great Britain	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southa'n.	New-York
Ariel	July 6	Southa'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	July 6	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR CUBA.

Quaker City	July 30	New-York	Havana.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Miss Chandler, Miss Matheson, Mrs. Barker and servant, Mrs. Barclay, E. R. Bryant, T. Turcotte and wife, Jacob Metz, A. Lelegman, Jean Gene, Mrs. D. Taylor and family, L. Garnier and wife, Capt. Rierden, Mrs. Swett and daughter, Miss Jane M. McCerren, E. Dubois, T. Black, Miss Helen Sanger, L. Rollins, A. Campers, Rev. Mr. Morriset, Mrs. Beamish, Mr. Rundee, Mr. Kelly, G. Berg and family, W. Leischmann and family, G. Meden, C. Tantanggo, L. Maynany, S. T. Wood, Perg Carbollo, M. E. Tonbent, J. L. Musset, Mr. Salazes, Mr. Deary and wife, Mrs. Zinerman and daughter, P. Rederich, Mrs. Emeline Joubert and family, Miguel Sais, R. Betancourt, Thos. Vingent, Joaquin Abad, G. Mazas and daughter, C. Milla, José Bruzon, Joseph Dehning, J. T. Van Dubn, J. Canlos, A. Abren, G. Arbough, J. Henderson, Mrs. Pritot and daughter, and 64 others.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—E. Miles, W. C. Barbinson, S. Jones, F. M. Wood, N. W. Hedges, J. W. Carr, J. McNulty, L. Beaueau, Mrs. L. Cohen and child, J. R. Rood, lady and 2 children, P. Alvery, J. Dunning, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Bowman and 2 children, G. D. Flager, Mr. Jackwell and 4 children, H. Blachley, J. R. Nichols, Capt Clark, H. Williams, F. H. Pierce, lady and 2 children, F. Mocner, M. Field, F. Bowen, Thos. Coles, Mrs. Thingold, S. Hazard and 2 children, H. Buckingham and lady, J. Jaceinnero, lady and child, F. C. Fredbam, R. W. Peck, J. C. Melbourne, Wm. Gibson, E. R. Spencer, B. F. Gibson, S. H. Randolph, R. Knudson, lady and 4 children, M. Conway, E. Ester and lady, F. Pearwell, and 500 in the steerage.

In brig Fannie, from Sierra Leone—The Rev. John White, of Morristown, N. J.; Barnaqas Root.

In schr. George Darby, from Rio Grande, Brazil—Chas. Clearmont, Chas. Clearmont, Jr., Miss Julia Clearmont, Capt. Owens, C. Fletcher, A. Bacon—the last three of bark Phenix, sold at Rio Grande.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets...... 7 31 | Moon rises... 7 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 03 | Gov. Island. 7 52 | Hell Gate.... 9 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Star King, Ellery, Shanghae, A. Ladd & Co.; Golden Fleeze, (clipper,) Marson, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, Jurgens, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; Graham's Polly, Norton, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Barks Geo. Thomas, Foss, Key West, Benner & Deake; Alnab, Witham, Aspinwall, F. Smith & Co.; Petucket, Leighton, Zaza, Yznaga, Del Valle & Co.; Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos, G. S. Stevenson; Rover, Draper, Shanghae, W. Nelson & Son.

Brigs Putnam, Stevenson, Jamaica, S. Dacorsi; Orkney, Morvick, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolff; St. Mary, Johnson, St. Pierre, Vatable & Reynal; Two Boys, Northrup, Fernandina, Peck & Church; Ina, Lancy, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Franklin, Davis, Maitland, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Ossuna, Carmon, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; M. E. Hildreth, Hildreth, New-London, H. S. Rackett; Citizen, Woodhull, Providence, H. S. Rackett; M. C. Terbell, Coe, Wickford, master; Harbinger, Billings, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) McDonald, Trinity, Thos. James; Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Caballo Marino, Reiner, Havana, Lawrence & Foulkes; Challenge, Hassell, Antigua, G. & J. Knox & Co.; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloops America, Stedman, Providence, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

[illegible] North Star, Jones, Aspinwall July 5, with [illegible] 500 passengers to D. B. Allen. July 10, lat. 28 [illegible] 73 07, signalized steamship Northern Light, [illegible]nce for Aspinwall. Arr. off the Battery at 4:45 A. M.

Steamship Ætna, (Br., screw,) Anderson, Liverpool July 2, at 9 A. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. 8th inst., lat. 49 41, lon. 47 16, passed several icebergs.

Steamship Philadelphia, Howes, New-Orleans 3d inst., and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Lammergier, Coffin, Callao 90 ds., with guano to Barrell & Muir.

Bark Georg & Ludwig, (Brem.,) Haesloop, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to C. Lulling.

Bark Roanoke, Clark, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Jonathan Thompson.

Brig Fannie, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Campbell, Sierra Leone, Africa, June 15, with hides, palm oil, &c., to Ingalls & Cayman.

Brig Sea Fram, Bonham, Rio Hache 14 ds., with dyewood, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Emeline, Eastman, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Restless, (Br.,) Webber, Rio Grande June 26, with hides &c., to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, (of Bangor,) Smith, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. 10th inst., lat. 35, lon. 73, spoke bark Dency bd. S.

Schr. Ellen & Mary, Jones, Philadelphia, with coal, bound East.

Schr. Geo. Darby, Dyder, Rio Grande, Brazil, June 1, with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Virginia Price, Eldridge, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Emily C. Denison, Southworth, Philadelphia, with coal bd. East.

Schr. Sea Mark, Herriman, Elizabethport, with coal, bound East.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Mullins, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hiawatha, Hall, Elizabethport coal, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Henry, (Br.,) for Quebec.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to S., with a heavy squall from N. W. to N. E., at 5½ P. M.

Below.

The pilot-boat No. 2, E. Blunt, spoke ship Montmorencie, of Bath, Brown, from Liverpool May 31, on the 11th, off Nantucket South Shoal.

Brig Rush, from Curacoa.

Also, one herm. brig and a three-masted schooner.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13—Arr. barks Argus, (Meck.,) York, Marseilles; R. H. Knight, Lascomb, Cardenas; brigs Laurillia, Lavender, Cape Haytien; Mediator, (Br.,) Dunkee, Turk's Island; schr. H. Staples, Gibbs, Tonala River, Mexico. Cld., ship Grace Gordon, Babson, San Francisco.

WEST HARWICH, July 13—Arr. schr. Adda, from Joseph's, Mich., for Providence, with a cargo of black walnut.

SAVANNAH, July 13—The screw steamship Parkersburg, of Cromwell's line, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

BALTIMORE, July 13—Arr. schr. W. L. Montague, ——, from Port Spain, Trinidad, July 1. Left bark Hyperion, nearly loaded; brig Mary Denison, ldg.

Miscellaneous.

MURDER, ROBBERY, AND SHIPWRECK.

From the Key of the Gulf, July 2.

On the 26th of June, the U. S. revenue cutter John Appleton, Lieut. Com. Wm. B. Randolph, returned to this port from a cruise along the reef, bringing four of the crew of the schooner Enterprise, fallen in with at Cape Florida, and who were suspicioned with having murdered their captain.

The four men being arrested and brought before U. S. Commissioner J. B. Browne, for examination, it was ascertained that the schooner Enterprise, Capt. B. A. Morantes, sailed from Havana about the 4th or 5th of June, bound to Carthagena, New Granada, for cattle. On the third or fourth day after leaving Havana, a dispute arose between some of the crew and Capt Morantes with regard to the provisions. On that occasion one of the crew was heard to say, "Never mind, it will all be right soon." A day or two after this, the vessel was run ashore near Hillsborough, as it is belived intentionally, and the master most horribly murdered. It was stated that the vessel first struck the reef about 2 o'clock in the morning, (about the 8th of June,) and by daylight had drifted broadside on to the beach, so near that it was not difficult to get ashore without a boat. About 7 o'clock two of the men—the cook and a Spaniard named Jose Maria—asked permission of Capt. Morantes to go along the beach to see if a settlement could be found, to which he consented, and they left. Soon after, three others of the crew—called Charlie, Frank, and Joe—went to the captain and asked permission to take the foresail out of the schooner and go on shore and put up a tent, to which he also assented. After the tent had been erected, the same three men returned to the schooner and asked permission to carry the provisions ashore. Capt. Morantes objected, saying that a vessel might come along at any moment, and they could all go on board. This they seemed not to like, and after going forward, cursing among themselves, again returned to the Captain, when Charlie struck him with his fist. The Captain clinched him, and while in that position, Frank stepped up behind the Captain and stabbed him in the temple. He and Charlie then threw him overboard. The Captain, being only wounded, endeavored, by keeping close under the vessel, to get out of the sight of his pursuers; but whenever his head would appear, they would throw iron pots or anything they could find at him. He then went out into deep water, but did not remain there long, before he approached the beach, with his hands crossed on his breast, begging them to spare him. Frank went out in the water to meet him, giving him to understand at the same time that he would not further molest him, but as soon as he got to him he again stabbed him in the head; the Captain again went back into deep water. Charlie, Frank, and Joe then went on board of the vessel and lowered the stern-boat, and proceeded for the Captain, but the sea being rough, they capsized. Charlie and Frank jumped out, but Joe was caught under the boat and drowned. Captain Morantes, with his hands crossed as before, came towards Charlie and Frank, begging them to spare him; but as soon as he got up to them, Frank stabbed him with a knife, and Charlie beat him over the head with an iron pump-break until he was dead. They then dragged him ashore and buried him, leveled the sand over the grave, and covered it with grass. They then got Joe's body, which was still under the boat, and buried it also.

After this they broke open the Captain's trunk and took out his money, in all about $1,600, and divided it among the crew, Charlie and Frank retaining the largest portion for themselves. After this, they all took to the boat, and proceeded up the coast until they fell in with the U. S. Light-house schooner Delaware. They went on board, and after being there a few days Capt. Owen had good reason to believe that all was not right, and he arrested and sent them to Key West by the U. S. revenue cutter John Appleton. Previous to the arrest, Charlie and the cook made their escape in the boat. Capt. Owen (Deputy Marshal for the occasion) is in pursuit of them with the Delaware, and it is to be hoped they will be caught and brought to punishment for this cold-blooded, horrible murder. They will all be committed for trial at the next term of the Court.

Capt. Morantes, the murdered Captain, was well known in this city, and was a French Creole, a native of Louisiana, and was evidently bound for the coast of Africa.

KEY WEST, July 8.—Arr. schr. Elizabeth Russell, Boundtree, from the 30th from New-York, and sld the 7th from Grand Cayman.

The U. S. transport schr. Tortugas, on the 30th from Garden Key, with four seamen who had run away from the American bark New Empire, Randall, master, at Matanzas from New-York. They stole a boat from a vessel in the harbor, and crossed the Gulf, landing at Garden Key. They have been arrested and placed in jail.

The schr. B. C. Scribner, Carlyle, on the 30th from Apalachicola.

Brig Martha, Hills, sld for Havana on the 1st of July. schr Express, Ross, arr. on the 1st from Havana, and sld on the 3d for Newburyport.

British schr. Defiance, Fidder, arr. the 2d from Nassau, and sld the 7th. She brought the dry cargo saved from the wrecked brig R. Bingham, bound to this port from New-York.

The United States Commissioner has had before him the men brought down by the revenue cutter Appleton, and from the confession of one of the seamen, a Frenchman, named Gilliot Faustina Eloie, the murder of Capt. Menautes was committed after the vessel was ran ashore. His trunk was then broken open and robbed of $1,800 and a gold watch. The men, four in number, will be tried on the charge of murder and piracy in November next.

The wreckers have saved and brought to this port over 1 500 bales of cotton from lost ship Indian Hunter. About 150 bales are dry; 800, partly damaged, will be forwarded to Liverpool.

The Star of the West, Capt. Grey, arrived at 11 o'clock last night, from Aspinwall. The steamers for New-York, and New-Orleans are not yet in.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20—The bark Palestine, Capt. Howe, was lost on Cape Flattery on the 27th. She is insured in Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, June 1, barks Maria Johnston, [illegible] for New-York in 10 ds.; Arrow, Harrington, from Salem, disg., arr. May 28. The bark Phenix, of New-York, was sold under the Brazilian flag.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, June 15, brigs Caroline, of Boston, Wilson, for Boston, via Matacong, in 2 or 3 ds.; Panlina, of Salem, unc.; schr. Brontes, Power, from and for New-York, wtg. cargo.

[PER ETNA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, June 30, Good Speed, Faye, Charleston; W. H. Prescott, Batchelder, New-Orleans; July 1, Abbott Lawrence, Davies, St. John, N. B.

Sld.—June 30, Chimborazo, Gilchrist, and Belle of the Ocean, Reed, New-York; Assyria, Delano, New-Orleans; Emily Augusta, Strickland, Philadelphia; July 1, str. Great Britain, New-York; Gov. Langdon, Stone, Philadelphia.

In port, July 1, ships Resolute, Switzerland, Britannia, S. Jamerson Smith, Ocean Monarch, Horizon, Medallion, America, Lafayette, Mary Ogden, Revenue, Neptune, John Stewart, S. Bulkley, Antartic, Tamerlane, Camden, James Nesmith, Vandalia, Isaac Webb, Richard S. Ely, Robert Kelly, City of New-York, all up for New-York; Sir John Franklin, St. Patrick, Wallace, Tuscarora, Robert Cushman, for Philadelphia; Sarah E. Pettigrew, Crimea, Ina Russell, Samuel Locke, John Patten, for New-Orleans; Commodore, Leucothea, Sea King, Wm. Wirt, for New-York; Ellen Stewart, J. H. Jarvis, Kalamazoo, for Mobile; Monmouth, for Bath; Old England, for Portland; Henry Clark and Gary Russell, City Point, Georgia, and Coosawattie, for Savannah.

Arr. at Queenstown, about June 30, ship Richard Cobden, fm. Liverpool—captain dead.

Sld. fm. Dublin, July 1, ship Ocean Queen, for Havre.

Arr. at Falmouth, July 1, ship Mary Merrill, Kinsman, Matanzas.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and New-York Times office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 5 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. States in Brooklyn: Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE GRAND MOONLIGHT and Cotillion Excursion from Harlem up the North River will be postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, leaving Harlem at 8½ P. M.; 10th-st., East River, 9 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9½ P. M.
JAMES J. WALL.
JAMES J. RENSHER.